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Tower Views

by Clearway

Precaution Against Panic

George VI's Benediction

Labor Can Boss Leaders

¶ **Depression Ingredients**—An economic recession in the midst of recovery; a formidable slump in stock prices; a fight in the ranks of labor; an attitude of extreme caution among bankers; a sense of uncertainty among business men; and a long-faced budget still lurking several corners away from its balance. Such ingredients, a business executive confides to Clearway, contain the makings of another depression. But, says he, since many neutralizing agents are at work, a depression is by no means inevitable unless—mark this—unless people become prey to panic.

• **Who works** in a powder factory informs himself of the nature of matches or the action of flint on steel. Who dwells amidst depressive materials evidently should consider the nature of "panic." The origin of the word is significant. It springs from the mythical god, Pan—dweller in woods and fields, addict of the chase, leader of the dance of the nymphs. With Pan were associated moonlit forests, night shadows, sudden flurries in the dark, and those compelled to traverse the darksome wood ascribed their superstitious fears to the frolicsome god. Hence an assault of sudden fright with no visible cause came to be called a "Panic terror," and panic is now associated with unreasoning fear, mass mesmerism, superstitious expectation of untoward happenings, and it gives credence to unconscious mental control by some alien influence.

• **It is not difficult** to see, then, that this "panic terror" finds ready entertainment in mentalities depressed by fears of the future, pessimistic views of government, economics, and other human considerations. It is conversely evident that thoughts strengthened by faith in ever-present good, encouraged by confidence in the processes of democracy, enriched by a conscious sense of individual trustworthiness, will tread the forests of present economic doubt with no tendency to contribute to superstitious flurries in the dark.

¶ **Parliament**—"I pray that under the blessings of almighty God, the outcome of your deliberations may advance the happiness and well-being of my people and the peace of the world." With this benediction, King George VI opens his first Parliament amidst the trappings of tradition and the pressing considerations of a continent largely afflicted by reactionary influences. His invocation, departing from the traditional "blessing on Parliament's labors" is, by implication at least, a call to every Christian worshipping in freedom under the British flag. His Majesty pledges his government to work toward peace in Europe and the Orient, toward further protection against possible air raids, and additional relief for the needy.

• **It is a worthy** speech to add to the long list of such speeches emanating from the House of Windsor, and Parliament, pursuing its deliberations, may well find a new sense of consecration in humbly following the behests of the King's benediction.

¶ **Unionism**—To re-establish a sense of union in the ranks of union labor seems to be the goal of organized workers enrolled under both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. banners, but whether a sense of unity among rival labor leaders can be attained, still awaits demonstration. However, peace negotiators from both factions now step boldly into the arena to discuss the question of conflicting jurisdiction, and the Federal Government, keenly (almost desperately) aware of the bearing the outcome of the parley may have on future New Deal ambitions, sends Labor Department Conciliator James F. Dewey to act as a pacifier if a break-up of the conference is threatened.

• **At present**, the negotiations are marked by what seems to be a sparring for advantage on the part of C. I. O. Lewis and A. F. of L. Green. But behind this feature of personal ambition looms the more important question of reconciling the concepts of craft and industrial unionization.

• **That the present** meeting is being held on the insistence of rank-and-file workers in both factions indicates a general belief on the part of labor that such reconciliation can be effected. In fact, if the rank-and-file asserts its authority over personally ambitious leaders in this instance, it will be a greater victory for the man with the dinner pail than any strike organized labor has ever won.

¶ **Peace Sentiment**—Despite differences of opinion and of approach, 40 peace organizations unite in approving American participation in the Nine-Power Pact conference. Such a focusing of aim strengthens America's peaceward influence, and illustrates the practicability of setting aside differences for the sake of attaining a common desirable end. • It is a practice that dissident nations might well emulate.

Hull Reassures Shoe Trade; Denies Plan to Cut Tariff In Proposed Czech Trade Pact

Protests Mount as Industry Charges Bata Firm Can Undersell American Manufacturers of Cheap Shoes in Home Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today reassured the disturbed American shoe industry that no negotiations are under way towards any reductoin in their tariffs with Czechoslovakia while representatives of the industry continued a parade of protest against what they fear is the intent of the government to bargain for better trade with the tariff on their product.

While refusing to deny specifically that any reductions in this tariff may be made—a position which Mr. Hull declared he could not take at this premature stage in the development of a new trade treaty—it was indicated by reliable quarters that downward revision of shoe duties is an extremely remote possibility. The prediction was, in fact made that instead of reductions in shoe duties the real question is whether the current duties should be bound in the new agreement at present levels or left open for possible increases.

While lending this negative comfort to the shoe industry Secretary Hull sharply criticized those who assume that the Government has any intention of taking steps which would harm them. Asked for a statement regarding probable outcome of the shoe tariff controversy he declared with considerable asperity:

"If we undertake to make a statement in advance to every industry in the country that is not satisfied with anything less than an airtight embargo, then we should shut up the doors and turn everything over to the lobbies here in Washington."

Referring to the continued protests of shoe manufacturers, which have been vehemently expressed during the past two days before the special Committee on Reciprocity Information which is paving the way for negotiations with Czechoslovakia and also to the fears of New England officials that business and therefore labor will suffer, Mr. Hull retorted that the government here is "just about as much interested in the labor situation as any other group of persons in the planet."

Industry Seeks Increase

Secretary Hull's guarded comments on the situation were made at his regular press conference this morning after spokesmen for the shoe industry for the second consecutive day charged that cheap Czechoslovakia shoes, benefited allegedly by low labor standards and design piracy, are threatening to wreck the American industry and protesting against any concessions

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Schacht Quits Economic Post; Stays in Bank

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 26—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's resignation as Reich Minister of Economic Affairs, which is officially announced today and accepted by Reichsführer Hitler, was by no means unexpected. In fact, it is generally assumed here that but for the recent visit of Premier Mussolini and the fulfillment of certain outstanding speaking engagements, this announcement would have been made at least three weeks ago.

As president of the Reichsbank, Dr. Schacht will continue in office until next March. The office is for one year only, with re-election possible at the annual meeting. The opinion prevails here that Dr. Schacht will also vacate that office, in 1938. His letter of resignation said that he would maintain the Reichsbank post "for the time being."

Dr. Schacht's resignation from the Cabinet is significant less for any pending changes in the Third Reich's economic policy than as an open acknowledgement that the self-sufficiency goal is to be pursued at all costs; that in the present system of "Wehrwirtschaft," or war-preparation economy, more emphasis is to continue to be laid upon military than upon normal economy.

Differed on Arming Methods

Whatever the costs, those who control German economy today declare, this state must be free from dependence upon foreign sources of supplies of foodstuffs and essential raw materials in case of war, so that the experience of the years 1914-1918 shall not be repeated, as far as the Third Reich is concerned.

This is a basic fact from which everything must start, according to present National Socialist outlook, and anything which interfers with the speediest realizaton of this end is to be cast aside.

The differences between Dr. Schacht and the National Socialist

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Russian Exploits Raise Question Of High Energy Fuel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Have engineers and chemists of Soviet Russia discovered revolutionary means of increasing aerodynamic and airplane fuel efficiency?

This question is being discussed here following publication of a critical article on the long-distance record flight claimed by the Russian airmen who recently flew from Moscow to Los Angeles.

The article reveals an uneasiness in certain aviation quarters as to the authenticity of the record. Its conclusions suggest that according to present European knowledge of aviation and engine performance, the Russian A. N. T.-25 machine could not make the non-stop journey of 6500 miles over the Pole in the time claimed.

Meanwhile, the Russians continue to disclose the talent for aviation performance. Early this month Capts. P. M. Stefanovsky and P. I. Nikitin set an international class record for light-weight sport seaplanes. They attained a speed of 210 kilometers (130 miles) an hour. Soviet test pilot Y. I. Piontkovsky traveled 219 kilometers (136 miles) an hour. The Stefanovsky-Nikitin record was made in a "UT-2" plane and the Piontkovsky record in a "UT-1" plane. Both planes were designed by A. S. Yakovleff, Soviet engineer.

Regarding the A. N. T.-25 flight, a section of opinion here holds that the U. S. S. R. must have made unexpected progress in aviation research in recent years, for the plane is not a newly designed plane by any means, and in general outline strongly resembles French long-distance design of four or five years ago.

The article in question has been published in The Aeroplane, weekly London air journal. The writer declares his firm belief that the record claimed by the Soviet airmen was faked, and alleges that the airplane

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

C.I.O. Startles A.F. of L. With 3-Part Demand

Recognition of Industrial Union Basis in Mass Industries Leads

Rivals to Counter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 — The Lewis-led Committee for Industrial Organization offered today its specific proposals for rejoining the American Federation of Labor.

In a move that galvanized the "peace conference" meeting here into excited activity, the representatives of the industrial labor groups made three demands as the price for rejoining the parent labor body:

1. Recognition of the industrial union basis in organizing workers in the "mass production, marine, public utilities, service and basic fabricating industries."

2. Creation of a new autonomous "C. I. O." department in the A. F. of L., including all present Lewisled unions.

3. Calling of a national convention of all C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions to ratify the foregoing agreement.

Philip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. group, presented the proposal shortly after the 13-man peace conference reassembled this morning, as the basis for ending the two-year rift between organized workers numbering more than 7,000,000.

A. F. of L. Delays Comment

A. F. of L. conferees promptly issued a statement. "The proposal submitted by the C. I. O. is in such broad terms that we are unable to give any statement in respect to the proposal at this time," they declared.

"We sought an explanation of the proposal, but were unable to get any helpful information from the committee of the C. I. O. this morning.

"The conference adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at which time we anticipate we shall be prepared to issue a statement to the proposal of the C. I. O."

There were indications that the C. I. O. had offered its maximum demands today in the bargain which the two groups of conferees are attempting to drive with one another. In other words, the C. I. O. proposal is the "asking price." Because the C. I. O. has been raiding A. F. of L. jurisdictions and has many rival unions in the field, acceptance of the second point of the program would wipe out its own unions or establish dual unionism. What the C. I. O. asks, in effect, is that the A. F. of L. yield wherever there is dispute over jurisdiction. It is regarded as unthinkable that such a proposal would be accepted, though it might serve as basis for later negotiations.

"Sensation" Caused

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and one of the 10 C. I. O. conferees, said he expected the A. F. of L. would offer

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Britain Repeats Ancient Pageantry

© Fox; © Bertram Park; Wide World

King and Queen Ride to House of Peers to Open Parliament

Upper—The Imposing Houses of Parliament on the Thames. Queen Elizabeth and King George Occupied the Double Throne (Lower Left) for the First Time at the Parliamentary Ceremony. At the Right Is the State Coach Arriving at Westminster

King George Pledges Aid for Peace

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP) — King George VI, an earnest figure in the splendid trappings of Britain's ancient majesty, pledged his Government today to attempts to restore peace to China and Spain.

At the same time, the Monarch promised air raid protection for, all England and forecast more help for England's needy families.

He opened his first Parliament from the throne dais in the House of Lords—with Queen Elizabeth in a chair of state at his side.

A little less than a year ago, King Edward VIII stood on the same dais and opened the Parliament that closed its sessions last week. Two chairs, one for the King and one for the Queen, had replaced the single chair on the dais for Edward's brief reign.

Precisely at noon thousands of lights blazed up in the House of Lords. The ranks of jeweled Peeresses and richly garbed Lords rose to greet the Monarch and his Scottish Queen.

Twenty-one guns in Hyde Park boomed out the royal salute as King George rose from his throne to deliver his speech. The "faithful Commons" stood at the bar of the House whither they had been summoned from their own chamber by the King's messenger.

The speech generally followed the usual formula.

It began with: "My relations with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Intimate Message From the Nation

Stocks Gyrate but People in the South Go About Their Business—Crops Are Lush, Factories Busy and Wall Street Is Far Away

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The Mid-South, Late October, 1937

Last week, while the stock market gyrated and the budget was disclosed to be badly unbalanced still and wars continued in various parts of the globe, this correspondent was once again on the road. This time, however, he was not traveling with a presidential entourage. He was on a purely private tour, involving a few mid-southern states, and he was in search of no profound conclusions whatsoever.

But there were plenty of conclusions to be read by him who ran. In the first place, it was clear from conversations with various people and study of a wide range of local newspapers that people out in the country are not interested in nor disturbed by the stock market's gymnastics. Maybe they should be.

But perhaps it is useful to record once again the fact often ignored in Washington that people are interested in their own affairs, which generally concern the state of this year's crop, or the amount of work they will have in the factory, or what Susie is doing in high school, or what there will be for supper.

Now quite possibly all these things will be affected, one way or another, by the stock market's fluctuations. Possibly the people we saw peacefully going about their affairs in Virginia or Tennessee or North Carolina are puppets, controlled by unseen strings from Wall Street. But this seems a hopelessly depressing conclusion. It would be hotly repudiated by the sturdy Americans we saw in the mountain counties we have just visited. To the contrary, they seemed to be working out their destinies in this autumn of 1937 in a thoroughly independent and American manner.

It Has Been a Good Year

First, it should be recorded that—just as was to be seen a few weeks earlier on the trip to the Pacific coast and back—crops are very good almost everywhere. The apples in the Shenandoah Valley are red and juicy and heavy; the corn that fattens hogs and beef cattle in the hills of Virginia and eastern Tennessee is thick in the shock and the cattle walk in green pastures; the cotton that grows from the foothills of the Great Smokies in North Carolina all across to the coastal plains (the country we traversed) is more abundant than at almost any time in recent years; the tobacco harvest along the Carolina sand plains is big; the peanuts down around Albemarle Sound and up to Norfolk stand drying in the tall shocks; the yams of eastern Carolina are put up in fresh new tubs and tempt purchasers along the highways with their fat, ruddy gleams; in short, it has been a good year.

The towns and cities appear to thrive in reflected prosperity. We were told that most of the factories are still working good hours, and we saw the lights of many a night shift. In the southern towns, we saw many new, gleaming factories—textile, furniture, metallurgical and so on—where with cheap electric power, abundant labor, an adjacent source of many raw materials, and up-to-the-minute machinery and plant, a powerful challenge is being given to other manufacturing districts. But that is competition. It is up to the other districts to show as active an initiative, and to discover and promote their own specialties.

The parts of the South that we traversed seemed filled with new life and vigor. Never had we seen so many painted buildings in a region which once was notable for its picturesque disregard of pigments and oils. Particularly striking were the new homes—fine bungalows, some in wood, some in brick, some in stucco, some in stone—that line the highways of the new Mid-South.

Just as nice were the flowers and shrubs around these new or newly-furnished homes. And even more encouraging, though rarer, were the kitchen gardens occasionally to be seen behind or beside the homes, and the incidental cow grazing alongside. If it is true that the South is learning to diversify its agriculture and raise more dairy products, then it is an event to record in the news-of-the-year.

Norris Dam—a Sight and an Inquiry

All across this new Mid-South are magnificent highways, freshly widened and surfaced. Down at Knoxville we visited Norris Dam again, this time without benefit of any presidential party, and found it a masterpiece of sleek, modernistic precision; rather like the Queen Mary or a giant airliner, displayed to the public with all the New Deal's showmanship.

That is to say, there were nicely landscaped parking spots, vantage points, provided so that the lazy motoring public could see the dam; there was a glistening glass and chromium and concrete exhibit building where they told you how it worked; and up over the hill was the model town of Norris, intended to be an example of what this form of collectivism can do for the South.

But behind the impressive dam, under the gray shingles and stone of the model town, were the questions: What is the future of this government-operated enterprise? What will the courts say in the cases of private power companies versus the Government? What will the people ultimately decide as to the future of government in the business of making and distributing power and building electrical communities? And the massive masonry held no answer.

Never before has this correspondent got such a sense of modernity and awakening in the South as came in this autumn week. True, he did not penetrate the Deep South, and perhaps eastern Tennessee and North Carolina and western Virginia are border areas. There has always tended to be more paint here. But making all allowances, it must still be concluded that here is thriving twentieth-century progress; here are alert Americans; here are a fine racial stock and spreading education and culture; here—in short—is not only promise but steadily spreading fulfillment.

Ouster of Eagle for 'Nobler' Turkey As U. S. National Bird Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Oct. 26—As the 1937 turkey crop is being fattened for the Thanksgiving market, a move is launched by the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association to depose the eagle as the national bird of the United States, and put the turkey in his place.

It isn't a joke, but a serious proposal, as shown by an agreement to send copies of this resolution to senators and representatives of the 14 western states, suggesting that they see what can be done about it.

Action was taken at a recent convention of the organization when Herbert Beyers of Salt Lake City, Utah, association manager, said: "We figure the turkey has the better habits of the two birds, is a native of this country, and is more emblematic of the nation. For that reason we'd like to see the change made."

The proposal is to place the turkey as an official insignia on silver pieces and state papers, in place of the white-headed or bald eagle. As far as tradition is concerned, turkey growers declared, such time-worn jokes as "the miser pinched the quarter until the eagle squawked" could easily be changed to "until the turkey gobbled."

Furthermore, they cited historical references to the effect that Benjamin Franklin proposed adoption of the turkey as the national emblem and disparaged the eagle on the ground that he is cowardly and has flesh-eating habits.

Approving that idea, the turkey growers adopted a resolution reading: "Inasmuch as the eagle, now known as the national bird, is not peculiar to America, but is also claimed as emblematic by other countries, and the turkey, as proven by history, science and the habits of the American people, is by far the nobler and more typically American, be it resolved . . . that the proposal to have the turkey replace the eagle as the national bird of the United States of America be adopted as just and fitting."

The turkey growers didn't explain the paradox of their suggesting this bird as the national emblem, all the while they are using every means to encourage greater consumption of turkey meat in order to create a better market for this important western farm product.

Saving Our Schools

Twentieth of 52 Articles

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Belgians Favor More Nations In 9-Power Talks

Said to Seek Inclusion of Reich and Russia in Conference

Nov. 3 Date Set

Time for Japan to Prepare Data Hinted in News From Tokyo Circles

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today the Brussels Nine-Power Conference set for Oct. 30 to seek an end to the Chinese-Japanese conflict had been postponed until Nov. 3—because of the crisis created by resignation of the government of Premier Paul van Zeeland.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 26—Enlargement of the Nine-Power Conference, convening Nov. 3 to seek some form of pacification of the Sino-Japanese War, is understood to have been proposed by the Belgian Foreign Office.

Invitations to Germany and Russia to attend the meeting—provided Great Britain and France approve—are projected during the period of delay in postponement of the sessions from Oct. 30 to Nov. 3.

This suggestion is still being studied, but it is expected to be accepted. Invitations to Mexico, Bolivia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark are also being contemplated as all these powers have adhered to the Nine-Power Accord.

On the actual postponement there is expected to be no doubt on the agreement of the powers concerned. Reports received here indicate that the United States and Great Britain, as well as France, have indicated their willingness to accept the new date.

Tokyo is understood to have suggested a similar postponement to give Japan "time to prepare." There is no indication, however, that Japan will ultimately be willing to partake in the Nine-Power meeting.

Forty Peace Groups Approve Hull Policy On 9-Power Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—A group of 40 peace organizations of the United States united here today on a common approval of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's policy of American participation in the Brussels conference of Nine-Power Pact nations.

In view of the fact that the peace organizations are sharply divided over the issue of American collaboration with other nations in measures of collective action for peace, the statement was viewed as an unusual tribute to at least one phase of Hull policy. The statement issued on behalf of the different organizations made it clear, however, that certain of the number do not approve of the State Department's failure to apply the Neutrality Act to the Japanese war against China.

Acted as a Group

Approval of the Brussels conference appears to be a least common denominator of the stands of the individual—and at times highly individualistic—peace organizations. It has the net effect of strengthening the position of the United States delegation at Brussels, just as the vigorous criticism by some of the failure to apply the Neutrality Act in the Far East weakened the effectiveness of national policy in that sphere.

The 40 organizations acted as a group under the name of World Peace Conference. Their joint statement expressed "gratification that the United States has agreed to consult with the signatory nations of the Nine Power Treaty in a conference initiated by the League of Nations with the object of securing the restoration of peace by agreement in the Far East."

Support for Co-operation

"In giving our approval to the principle of consultation," "we," the statement went on, "are mindful of the President's expressed determination 'to pursue a policy of peace.' Some organizations continue to press for the invocation of the Neutrality Law, but we are all agreed that the President should strive for a program of co-operation with other nations in establishing the primacy of law and justice in international relations through persistently seeking methods of pacific settlement and should strive with equal vigor against involvement in war.

"The American people must be on their guard against the spread of the war spirit. War is not inevitable. Given wise and constructive statesmanship it can be avoided.

"It is not enough, however, to condemn resort to war. Nor is it enough to 'quarantine' military aggression. Economic and political justice is the only foundation upon which the structure of enduring peace can be built. Concurrent with the convening of the approaching Nine Power conference, we believe that the United States should initiate steps looking toward economic adjustments to improve the standards of living of all peoples."

Trailer Nomads To Face Moving Order in Omaha

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26 (AP)—City Solicitor Harold C. Linahan started work last night drafting a new ordinance designed to eliminate trailer residences in Omaha.

His action followed instructions of the city council to Rodman Brown, city building engineer, to order all trailer dwellers to move immediately. Mr. Brown said he would follow instructions but added he did not believe the trailer residents would have to obey.

"There is no provision in the city building code prohibiting persons from setting up temporary residences in 'homes on wheels,' he said. "Our ordinances refer only to permanent dwellings."

French Alight in Brazil

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP)—The giant French flying boat, Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris, landed today at Maceio, Brazil, after a transatlantic survey flight from French Morocco.

The 75-passenger plane traveled 5780 kilometers (about 3613 miles) to surpass the world's non-stop distance record for this type of aircraft. Her original destination had been Rio de Janeiro, approximately 1000 miles south. The plane took off yesterday at Port Lyautey, Morocco.

Ways to End Racketeering Cited by Capone Prosecutor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26 (AP)—A list of instructions telling the layman what to do when approached by racketeers, was given to the American Bakers' Association here by Dwight H. Green, former U. S. district attorney at Chicago, who prosecuted the case against Al Capone.

Mr. Green at the same time related for the first time how a shabby loose-leaf ledger, found on a pile of papers in a gambling house, was discovered to contain figures of the operation at the establishment, and was traced to Capone, resulting in his conviction for tax evasion.

Anti-Racket Rules

The 10 anti-racketeer rules offered by Mr. Green follow:

1. Never pay protection money to anyone—if you do, the racketeer feels you are in the wrong or you wouldn't be paying off.
2. When a racketeer first approaches you, call the police.
3. Do not let racketeers or hoodlums bluff you. Their game is 90 per cent bluff.
4. If racketeers have threatened you or your employees, do not hesitate to tell the police every detail.
5. If racketeers attempt to or do destroy your property, tell everything you know to your local law-enforcement agencies.

Never Pay Racketeers

6. When you pay a racketeer once you can expect to continue to pay until your last dollar is gone.
7. Never be afraid to identify a racketeer.
8. Do not hesitate to be a witness against a racketeer in court.
9. Do not hesitate to serve on a jury in a racketeering case.
10. If you feel you are not getting the proper type of protection and service from your local law-enforcement agencies, wire or telephone the Department of Justice in Washington at once.

Mr. Green praised the press as one of the most effective weapons in smashing hoodlums by exposing their activities and said the most fertile field for lawlessness and Communism today is among the vast numbers of unemployed.

Parking Lot for Planes

Berenice Abbott

Downtown Skyport in New York

This Picture Is Included in Berenice Abbott's Exhibition of Photographs Depicting "Changing New York," Now on Display at the Museum of the City of New York

Primitive Mayans Visited On Mountain of Guatemala

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—News has just been broken to a strange tribe of 1000 Indians living by the ancient Mayan calendar in an isolated Guatemalan village, that Spain no longer rules over Middle America and that the United States as a great nation has been in existence since 1776.

Charles Wagley of Kansas City, Mo., a graduate student in the department of anthropology, Columbia University, has recently returned from five months spent in the village of Santiago Chimaltenango, situated high in the Andean Cordillera. There he studied the economic and social customs of one of Central America's most primitive tribes.

The village hangs on a shelf in the mountains 8000 feet above sea level. It cuts into the side of a peak in the Cuchamatanes Mountains, highest range in Central America. Three days of the hardest imaginable climbing were required to reach this remote part of Huehuetenango pronounced (Waywaytenayngo) in northwestern Guatemala.

Month of 20 Days

Touched very slightly indeed by the inroads of modern "civilization," the natives lead a life which perpetuates the traditions of ancestors who lived in the country before the Spanish conquest of 400 years ago. Until the arrival of Mr. Wagley last summer, no one in the village had ever heard of the United States.

It was only after four weeks of bestowing petty bribes, paid mostly in supplies and hard candy, that the fears of the natives were sufficiently banished to enable Wagley to carry on short conversations with them. After that, they were extremely friendly for the duration of the visit. But when he arrived, he found the village empty.

The calendar by which these Indians figure the passage of time is based on a year of 18 months, each of 20 days. Since this system is shorter than the solar year, a five-day period in March separates the new year from the old. These days, which are considered very unlucky, are spent by the entire village in fast and prayer.

Through every villager participates in public ceremonies during these five days, their meaning is known only to the 12 priests or "shamen." The mysteries of the calendar are mastered by the members of this cult early in their professional training.

Reached by Spaniards

The shamen are the only members of the community who know the formalized prayer offered in appeals to the numerous gods believed to rule every aspect of village existence. Families desiring favors from the gods, make gifts of corn and woven cloth to the shamen in payment for the recitation of strenuous prayers.

Inasmuch as Spanish missionaries following the conquest of Cortez in 1521 managed to penetrate to this region, the whole religious activity is a curious mixture of paganism and Christianity, with sacrifices of chickens and turkeys being made to the saints, while prayers are supplemented by mystic prophesies divined from sacred beans.

Education is strictly a family affair, with the father responsible for the upbringing of sons and the mother for instruction of the daughters.

The manners of the entire population are characterized by striking simplicity, Mr. Wagley says. Black Mexican beans, fruit, and an occasional hog, chicken or turkey supplement the corn, which makes up the chief food. The hand woven costumes of the men and women, in bright red and blue, are the traditional colors of the village.

Ethnologically, the Guatemalan area is absolutely untouched and affords opportunities for study of the social life of an ancient people who have managed to survive and are gaining strength. Investigators hope to learn much about the mode of living in preconquest times.

U. S. Experiments Guide for Canada, Editor Points Out

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—A Canadian editor told the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries here yesterday that his nation made "great profit out of the experiments conducted in the United States."

"After watching American attempts at solutions of its political and economic problems," Frank K. Sandwell, editor of the Toronto Saturday Night, told delegates to the association's twenty-third annual meeting, "Canada is better able to determine whether the experiments would be feasible for its own use."

Mr. Sandwell declared that respect of property rights was essential to the maintenance of liberty, adding:

"The founders of the American Constitution knew pretty well that a considerable amount of property rights is essential to liberty.

"They did not insert the provision on property rights because they loved property, but because they knew there is no liberty unless there is a regard for property. They knew that tyranny is not confined to kings."

Currency Comptroller To Release 10 Workers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Officials disclosed today that J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, has asked for the resignation of 10 of his employees to effect economies. The workers have until Jan. 1 to find other jobs, officials said, adding that Mr. O'Connor is aiding them in seeking work with other government agencies.

Those dismissed include William V. O'Connor, nephew of the Comptroller. He is an attorney. Another let out is C. H. "Kit" Williams, son of the late Senator John Sharp Williams. All have been engaged primarily in bank liquidation work.

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Bishop Predicts Bitter Warfare Over Free Speech

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Francis John McConnell, speaking at a meeting celebrating his two decades and a half as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, predicted tonight that the "most deadly warfare" of a lifetime would be made against free speech in the next 10 years.

In the 25 years of his episcopacy, he added, 24 had passed "before any church in my area refused to accept the services of a pastor because of his social views, or paid any attention to the threats of outsiders against the continuance of a preacher."

"These things," he went on, "have happened within the past year."

Christianity's greatest present rival, he said, is nationalism—"a nationalism that in Italy, Germany and Japan denies free discussion outright."

Bishop McConnell, known as a liberal cleric, was chief speaker at the meeting, at which, it was announced, were represented more than 500 Methodist churches in the metropolitan area, in New Jersey and in central New York State.

Two bound volumes of "anniversary letters"—written in praise of the bishop's life and works by many nationally known persons, including Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Solialist leader Norman Thomas—were prepared for presentation to him.

The last quarter century had brought to men, he said, a realization that the world was "a much grimmer place than we thought it was," adding:

"The truth is that for the majority of human beings who have lived from the beginning of time until now there has not been enough food to go round. . . . The majority of human beings, who have up to this year of our Lord 1937 lived and died, have never had a chance at the conditions of genuine human existence."

Thus, he said, "If the judgment day were to come tomorrow," most of all mankind would "have to be dismissed at once," because it had never "had a chance to use or misuse any opportunities which could probably be called human."

Nationalism in this country, he asserted, would "reveal itself speedily as like that in Italy, Germany and Japan," if it were not for the "liberal atmosphere produced in part by church discussion."

"It will be a tragedy," he went on, "if in these days of awful stress the spirit of social liberalism fails. For liberalism means free speech and free assembly. If anybody thinks that it is to cost nothing today to stand as a liberal for free speech, he had better revise his notion of liberalism. The next 10 years probably will see more deadly warfare against free speech than our nation has known within the lifetime of any who hear me."

Unitarian Conference To Map Church Plans

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. Frederick May Eliot of Boston, newly elected president of the American Unitarian Association, opened the sixth general conference here today with an outline of his general plans for the four-year term.

The three-day conference is expected to stress the need of a national program of social action and expansion of the church. The humanist group of the church concluded yesterday a three-day seminar of theological questions, studied in preparation for the general conference.

Camera Records Changes In New York for Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—With elevated lines coming down and street car tracks coming up, brownstone fronts giving way to rows of shops and crowded tenement streets widening, there is importance in the work which Berenice Abbott is doing with her camera, catching the shift and movement of "Changing New York."

Sponsored by the Works Progress Administration and on view up to Dec. 6 at the Museum of the City of New York, a big collection of photographs of New York by Miss Abbott show how she has captured for the future landmarks and aspects which are rapidly being obliterated.

Her aim, she says, is "to photograph the spirit of the metropolis while remaining true to its essential fact, its hurrying tempo, its congested streets, the past postling the present."

"This means not merely the architectural rendering of detail, the buildings of 1935 overshadowing all else, but a synthesis which shows the skyscraper in relation to the less colossal edifices which precided it.

"City vistas, waterways, highways, all means of transportation; areas where peculiarly urban aspects of human living can be observed; crowds; city squares where the trees die for lack of sun and air; narrow, dark canyons where visibility fails because there is no light; litter blowing along a waterfront slip; relics of the age of General Grant, where those have survived the onward march of the steam shovel—all these things and many more comprise New York city," she added.

Miss Abbott is not content to take pretty pictures; her photographs must have content. They are realistic, and by her own definition they are documents by which future generations will be able to completely reconstruct the world of today, even if that world has changed beyond all visual recognition.

Mexico Honors Cortez

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A long delayed tribute to the memory of Hernando Cortez, the Spanish conquerer of Mexico, will be paid with the naming of a street for him in a new colony for workers.

The colony will be started Nov. 20 and the streets named at that time. The colony will consist of 300 houses for workers, which will replace former hovels. It has been built at the orders of President Cardenas who took action after he made an inspection tour of the region eight months ago.

The failure to honor the great Conquistador, who gave to Mexico a language, and its earlier boundaries, is attributed to the Mexican's early distrust of the Spaniards who for centuries exploited him.

In the national uprisings against the Spaniards, which began in 1810 and ended in Mexico's winning complete freedom in 1821, the resentment against Cortez was great. Mobs attempted to steal his ashes and the urn containing them had to be hidden.

With the present friendly relations existing between Mexico and the Spanish Loyalist government this anti-Spanish feeling has died down and the first concrete example of it is the naming of a street for Hernando Cortez.

Earle Orders More Police on Highways

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle ordered the immediate recruiting of 500 new members of the state motor police yesterday to combat a "major plague" of disasters on the highways.

The executive said the safety program conducted by the state on a widespread scale had made "only a dent" in reducing the traffic toll.

The new policemen will begin patrolling the highways early next year. A fleet of new radio cars, painted white, will be added to the equipment of the state motor police, formed earlier this year by uniting the state police and state highway patrolmen.

The governor came to Pittsburgh to address Democratic rallies.

'Social Justice' Sold; Was Coughlin Periodical

DETROIT, Oct. 26 (AP)—Sale of "Social Justice," publication of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, to an organization headed by Walter Baertschi of Toledo was announced yesterday.

The sale removed the priest's hand from a second medium through which he had carried on political and social crusades.

GOP Told to Fend Off '40 Aspirants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Theodore Roosevelt Jr., spoke a word of caution yesterday against using the proposed mid-term Republican national convention to promote presidential candidacies.

During a visit to Republican headquarters here, Mr. Roosevelt told newspaper men that there was a "demand all over the country" for the national conference next year, but added: "It is not going to be held for the purpose of advancing the interests of any individual as a candidate for President in 1940."

The Republican National Committee will meet in Chicago next week to consider the proposal for an unofficial convention, such as has been suggested by former President Hoover and others.

John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman of the committee, was in conference today with former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas. Headquarters officials would not disclose the purpose of the conference, but the national committee meeting and convention proposals were expected to be the chief subjects of discussion.

Mr. Landon has been described as very cool toward the convention idea, which is somewhat similar to a proposal made to the National Executive Committee by Mr. Hamilton last spring. The 1936 nominee is expected to tell Mr. Hamilton under what circumstances, if any, he would support a convention.

Roosevelt Seeks Aid of States For Pay and Hour Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—State labor officials received an appeal from President Roosevelt yesterday to co-operate in administration of the proposed federal wage and hour law.

"By joint effort," he said in a message to the fourth annual Conference on State Labor Legislation, "we may develop a fuller protection to the workers of the country than either the Federal Government alone or the States could achieve in their respective jurisdictions."

The President noted that he had called a special session of Congress for Nov. 15 to enact wages and hour legislation.

Representatives of 45 governors attended the first session of the three-day conference

Roosevelt's Message

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's message follows:

"My Dear Friends:

"I had hoped that this year I would have the opportunity to meet the delegates to the National Conference on Labor Legislation, but I find that other important engagements will take me out of the city during the days that you are here. I am therefore asking the Secretary of Labor to convey to you my greetings and hearty good wishes for a successful conference.

"I have followed with great interest the progress that has been made in state labor legislation during this Administration, and particularly during the past year. You will recall that at your last conference I urged you to assume leadership in your communities for putting legislation on the statute books assuring the working people safe and healthful places of work, adequate care, and support when incapacitated by reason of accident, industrial disease, or old age; a short work day and work week; adequate wages; proper housing and the elimination of child labor. I now congratulate you on the extent to which you have been successful in bringing about these much needed improvements.

Wage and Hour Bill

"I have called a special session of Congress to enact, among other things, a wage and hour bill which I hope will supplement and strengthen your legislation in behalf of workers. In the administration of the federal legislation we shall need your active participation so that by joint effort we may develop a fuller protection to the workers of the country than either the Federal Government alone or the states could achieve in their respective jurisdictions.

"I hope that your discussions of administrative problems will serve to focus attention on the importance of further administration as your deliberations in previous years have focused attention on legislative standards.

"Sincerely yours,

"Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Roosevelt Speech Gets 5 to 20 Lines In Italian Papers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Rigid control of public opinion exercised in Italy is strikingly illustrated by the treatment given to the speech which President Roosevelt made in Chicago Oct. 5. The Italian press did not ignore it altogether, but devoted such little space to the speech that the first impression in this country was that Mr. Roosevelt had merely delivered one of those perfunctory addresses which chiefs of state have to make when presiding at some public ceremony.

Some Fascist newspapers gave only five lines of what the President had said; others were generous enough to cover the speech in about 20 lines. Not one of the many Fascist newspapers published in the various Italian cities considered the speech sufficiently important to comment editorially upon it. Italian readers learned the salient points of the President's address in an indirect way.

Correspondents of Fascist newspapers abroad duly reported the criticism on Mr. Roosevelt's speech that had appeared in some foreign journals, and it was thus that the Italian public became acquainted with the fact that the American President had said something which must evidently have displeased and caused the wrath of the authoritarian governments.

Once again those people in Italy who had some knowledge of the English or French language had to rely on British and French newspapers to see the full text or a good summary of that important pronouncement.

Scout Enrollment At Highest Level

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — Boy Scout membership rose to an all-time record this year, Dr. James E. West, chief Scout executive, announced Oct. 20 at the fall meeting of the national executive board.

Scouts, Cubs and leaders numbered 1,083,297 on Sept. 30, an increase of 78,886 over the same date a year ago, he reported.

The board adopted a resolution of thanks to those who aided in the first National Boy Scout Jamboree in the capital last July, and addressed it to the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, Cabinet members, and officials of the District of Columbia.

Former President Herbert Hoover, honorary vice-president of the organization, who attended the meeting, characterized the Scout movement as "the greatest force existent in America to inculcate character and the spirit of democracy."

How Times Change!

Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina ranked one, two, three in population among the states in 1790. New York, now first, was then fifth.

Issue of Medical Freedom Raised in Oklahoma Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 26—In an effort to maintain its co-operative hospital and continue its community group medical practice without interference from the State Medical Association, the Farmers Union of Oklahoma, headed by Tom Cheek, president, is going forward with efforts to obtain a state-wide vote amending the present state community group medical practice

A petition which was signed by 65,430 persons and filed with the Secretary of State, has been formally protested by the medical societies; this has caused some delay in getting the bill ready for ballot in the July election.

According to Mr. Cheek the need for the proposed amendment is occasioned by a clause in the statute, which he charges has been misinterpreted by medical fraternities. By it, he states, doctors who have engaged in the co-operative practice plan have been deprived of affiliation in recognized medical organizations.

Deny "Cappering" Charge

This particular item deals with a method designated among medical men by the term "Cappers" or "Steerers," and signifies one in medical practice or out of it, who drums up practice or "steers" patients to a medical doctor.

The medical men within the Farmers' Union faction, those engaged in co-operative practice, maintain that no violation of this provision is made by them by reason of their community hospitalization affiliation; but that the law should be amended so that the State Medical Association cannot misconstrue such practice to constitute "unprofessional conduct" and basis for filing charges against them.

The proposed amendment provides that "the term 'Cappers' or 'Steerers' shall not be construed to apply to: Bona fide agents of hospitals and clinics legally organized, or to such institutions "organized on a mutual or co-operative non-profit plan in connection with some recognized farm or labor union or church or charitable organization."

Opposition Sees Crisis

Mr. Cheek says the sponsors of the petition seek the vote on the grounds that co-operative hospitalization and medicine is their constitutional right if they so desire such treatment. He says, "The populace needs to be free from the influence of sects and creeds which seek to dominate individuals and communities. Such tendencies curtail 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

The State Medical Association through its committee of public policy and legislation, opponents of the proposed amendment, declared in a general letter sent to members that, "A crisis has arisen in professional medicine in Oklahoma." It states that if the amendment be made as to "Cappers" and "Steerers" not applying to mutual or non-profit medical groups, the whole ethical system of the profession of medicine under the old law is completely reversed and put upon a purely commercial basis.

The letter requests $10 from each member to raise a fund for "the cost of protest and campaign" which "will be around $8000." It says, "Yes, it is an expensive process but if this bill becomes law it is Good-by to Ethical Medicine—Good morning to State Medicine. It is not a question of 'Can we raise the money?' We must do it now!"

Although the Farmers' Union was the first group here to organize for community hospitalization and medical treatment, membership in its hospital co-operative is open to all. Families of railway employees and many labor organizations have availed themselves of its service. There are at present 2400 members. The doctors and nurses are paid.

1,250,000 Americans In Hospital Insurance

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Ten million Americans will have hospital insurance by 1942 at the present rate of growth of this new adjunct to medical care.

This report was made today, at the opening of the American College of Surgeons annual meeting, by C. Rufus Rorem of Chicago, director of the committee on hospitals of the American Hospital Association.

But he said, on present trends, the 10,000,000 will be mostly in eastern seaboard cities and in the industrial population as far west as Ohio. Extension of hospital insurance to rural communities, he said, "Must wait on some effective way of enrolling subscribers and collecting fees."

At present he said there are a million and a quarter Americans who pay monthly from 50 to 80 cents each for hospital insurance, which ranges from free services of various sorts to reductions in private room rents in hospitals.

Possible Find of 'Liberty Head' Coin Turns the Spotlight on a Texas Boy

MEXIA, Texas, Oct. 26 (AP)—Thirteen-year-old Carroll Wade said today he may ask the mint bureau at Washington to determine whether a coin he received last week really is a very rare liberty head nickel minted in 1913.

Mexia bankers suggested this course after they were unable to determine whether the coin is genuine.

Sanford Smith, president of the Prendergast Smith Bank, was among those who inspected the coin. Leading numismatists were skeptical that the coin is authentic. William Clark, assistant curator of the museum of the Numismatic Society of America, speaking from New York said:

"There were approximately 50,000,000 1913 buffalo head nickels struck. They were very common. There were in that same year, however, a total of six liberty head nickels struck, without authority, by Treasury employees. None of these six coins is in general circulation."

The mint bureau in Washington indicated there is a remote possibility such a coin is in circulation by explaining dies for 1913 liberty nickels were made up in advance but new dies were substituted after the year (1913) started. Thus, the bureau said, some mints may have had two sets of dies simultaneously and used the liberty form by mistake.

"I don't know just what to do," said the youth, who kept the coin on a "hunch." "If it's real, I'm going to sell it for as much as I can. But now I got to find out something more about it."

He said a Los Angeles man offered him $1000 for the coin if it proved genuine and an Austin, Texas, resident offered $2500.

W. L. Foreman, Mexia newspaper man, said the coin was badly worn but a liberty head was plainly visible. He said the date was blurred and he could not determine whether the last digit was a three.

Fairmount Park Benefits by WPA In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26—The hand of the WPA is being felt along an eight-mile stretch of Philadelphia's famous Wissahickon Creek where the woodland rusticity of early Colonial days has been carefully preserved from the acrid exhaust fumes tod tooting horns of automobiles. A $834,000 project, intended to give employment to 1032 men, got under way on Oct. 21.

The valley, one of the most beautiful features of the 3485-acre Fairmount Park system, winds between the heavily populated suburbs of Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Manayunk and Roxborough. In its depths nature lovers, horseback riders, canoeists and ice skaters have found rural beauty and seclusion.

The project includes repair of three mill dams which maintain the water at depths desirable for canoeing; planting trees and plants; installation of safety cable fence along the carriage drive and along bridle paths where they fringe precipitous slopes; construction of new bridal paths; building rustic bridges, rest seats and rustic benches; construction of picnic grounds, tennis courts, baseball backstops, and stone retaining walls at many points along the meandering creek.

Washington Linked To Buffalo by Air

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Pennsylvania-Central Airlines formally opened a new skyway today for passenger, mail and express traffc between Washington and Buffalo, a route that is expected to link eventually the capitals of the United States and Canada.

Two planes carrying post office and airline officials, business leaders and newspapermen took off shortly after 8 a. m. on the inaugural flight. The regular schedule calls for an 8:30 a. m. takeoff daily except Sundays and holidays. The return trip brings the ship back at 4:34 p. m. The intermediate stations are Baltimore, Md.; Harrisburg, Penna., and Williamsport, Penna.

Harllee Branch, second assistant postmaster general, who made the inaugural flight, said: "While I am confident the Canadian authorities will do everything possible to expedite the extension to Ottawa, I am disappointed that we both couldn't start at the same time."

Allow Lawyer-Journalists

QUEBEC, Oct. 26 (CP)—Lawyers engaged in newspaper work in this province will be allowed by the Quebec Bar Association from now on to practice the legal profession. The association rescinded its rule that obliged lawyers following a journalistic career to give up their law practice. The ban against the double profession had been in effect five years.

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Fame of North Ireland Spread By Big Ships and Fine Linens

Ulster Forges Ahead
Second of Four Articles

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST—Northern Ireland has a way of going ahead, desipte handicaps. It has to import its coal and iron, yet it builds some of the greatest leviathans of the sea. It grows but a fraction of the flax it uses. It maintains a decent standard of living for its workers. Yet it competes successfully with low wage-rate countries. This is no small achievement, and it is accomplished solely with the aid of grit, initiative, resource and enterprise.

The linen trade has had to weather a long and critical period. It was marked first by the depression. Second, by the encroachment of new kinds of material on the market. Third, by the exchange problem. And on top of that, and by no means exhausting the list, by the transfer of an important branch of the industry to another country. For the "Irish linen" handkerchief, sold over the counters of England, the Dominions and the United States, will, in many cases, be found to have been embroidered in far-off China. Labor there is cheaper.

Figures for the United Kingdom, which include those of Northern Ireland, tell the story. The export of linen piece goods for 1930 totaled 61,450,500 square yards. For 1936 it amounted to 88,756,000. This is a creditable increase of about 50 per cent. But, on the other hand, there were exported in 1930 a total of 3,480,712 dozens of handkerchiefs, valued at £649,291, while in 1936 the figures had dropped to 1,466,426 dozens, valued at £272,059.

And China's imports, which in 1930 included 6,000,000 square yards of linen, shot up to 9,000,000 in 1936.

Thus China is buying linen in the piece and making it into handkerchiefs, which she ships direct to countries like the United States.

Steady Work Ahead

Not least among the difficulties Ulster has had to face is the competition from cotton, and from table covers made from a mixture of rayon and flax and cotton. Added to this is the more general use of smaller soft cloths. And on top of all are the problems of exchange with currency disparities, Australia, for instance, having to pay £120 for every £100 worth of goods she buys.

Yet unemployment in the linen trade has been reduced from about 25,000 in 1930 to about 12,000 now, and manufacturers have orders on their books representing six months' work, partly due to the rising tendency in the price of raw material. This again is accounted for to some extent by the entry into the flax market of several European nations which have big rearmament programs, in which aviation has a premier place.

An important factor in the improved outlook is seen in the application of scientific research to the industry. An exhibit of "wool linen" has been brought for the first time to public notice. This is a special type of yarn from which underwear and blanket cloth can be made, with all the virtues of linen and the added softness and fleecy nature of wool. And the way in which research has led to the perfect linen for ladies' shoes is a striking example of what can be done to extend the uses of this material.

The bulk of the flax imported by Northern Ireland comes from the Baltic States, Belgium and Soviet Russia. The Ulster farmer claims it does not pay him to grow flax, and he rebels against the uncertainty of price. So that only 1 per cent of the British Empire's needs is home produced. A remedy for this state of affairs is being sought, however, and it is possible before long that a definite move will be made to encourage the production of flax at home. Last year England and Scotland grew some flax, but the quantity raised was negligible in proportion to the amount required.

Shipbuilding on the Mend

A more promising outlook is seen for shipbuilding. Of the 19 slips in Harland & Wolff's yards, 10 are occupied. Evidence that this industry had emerged from the acute depression of recent years was made clear to me when I walked through the yard in company with a representative of that concern.

Giant electric cranes were nimbly picking up steel girders and swinging them into place. Machines were rivetting plates fact to frames. An acetylene flame was cutting its way through metal with the certainty of scissors on paper. Workmen heading straight for the keel marked "1004"—the number of one of the latest ships laid down—cast a sympathetic glance on the way at a big vessel nearing completion. A man gazed proudly at the gray hull of a ship which had been shaped under his, and his colleagues' hands.

The yards seemed endless.

I turned into the engineering shops. Lathes and boring mills ran smoothly under the sharp eyes of mechanics. Huge turbine generators took form under the hands of skilled men who clambered over their sides. The work went on with order and precision. Yet the immensity of it all was bewildering.

No less so was that of the molding shops where the scene was more spectacular. Near a furnace a man controlled a spout, from which liquid metal poured in a white-hot stream, metal that one day will float upon the seven seas. The ground was soft with black sand. Sparks, unheeded by the workmen, flew menacingly about.

Big Ships on the Ways

When dealing with yards acknowledged to be the largest in the world it is upon the human aspect of the industry that one would like to linger. But more comprehensive details are necessary to show the extent of the work on hand.

Two big vessels upon which work is proceeding are the Capetown Castle, 26,500 tons gross for the Union Castle Line, and the Andes, 26,000 tons gross for the Royal Mail Lines. Altogether, there is about 160,000 tons of new construction, including the new cruiser H. M. S. Belfast, and the aircraft carrier, Formidable, which, with merchant ships, is expected to give employment for about two years.

The second of three Lamport & Holt vessels will be launched in November of this year and the third early next year. These motor vessels will be approximately 6100 tons gross each and are destined for the company's service between the Mersey, Brazil, and the River Plate. A novel feature of their design is the combined funnel and bridge and the utilization of the funnel, not required in a motorship, for accommodation of the captain and wireless operator.

On two Union Castle liners for the South and East African passenger and cargo service, progress is also noted. Each of these will be approximately 17,000 tons gross. There is also being built a motor refrigerated cargo liner of about 11,000 tons for Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., for the Australian and New Zealand service.

Five Union Castle liners are to have new power units installed, and work on the first, the Arundel Castle, has already been completed. Its four straight funnels have been replaced by two funnels of a modern type, and the vessel has been lengthened by about 20 feet. The vessels which follow are the Windsor Castle, Carnarvon Castle, Warwick Castle and Winchester Castle. This is said to be the largest repowering contract ever performed for one company.

Yards Cover 250 Acres

Looking over the yards, which now cover nearly 250 acres, it seemed hardly possible that this vast industry in Belfast has sprung from such a tiny beginning. Yet shipbuilding in Belfast began with a yard in which 10 men were employed back in the last years of the eighteenth century. And chips of oak and pine from ships fashioned in the early days are still being found when excavations are made near the river. But the industry did not really develop until Edward James Harland came on the scene in the middle of the nineteenth century and later entered into a partnership with G. W. Wolff, which has continued since that time.

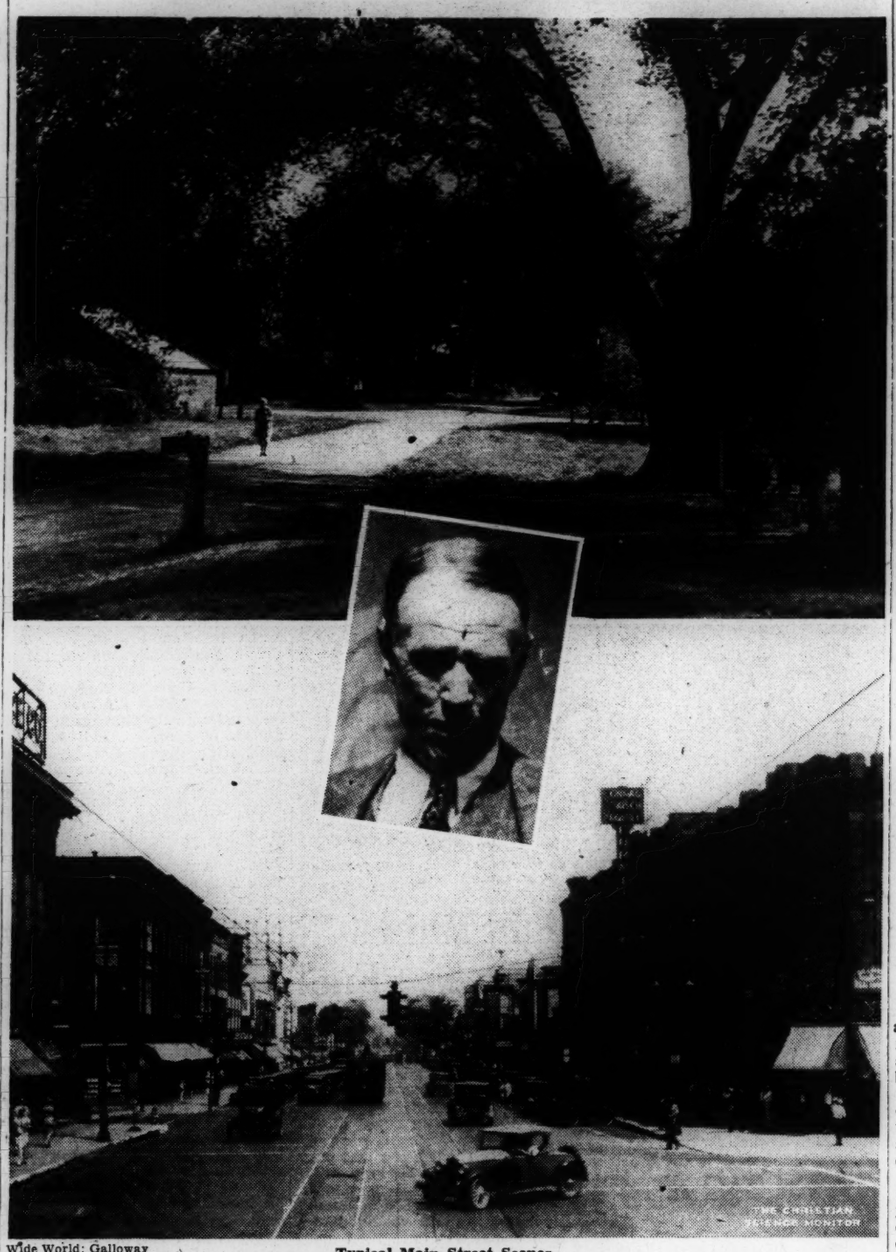
The number of men now employed is about 15,000.

Adjoining the east yard of the company there is in construction a factory which is destined to play an important part in modern long-distance transportation. There the largest types of ocean-flying boats are to be built, and special launch ways are to be constructed from which seaplanes and marine craft will enter the water.

Aside from the major industries in Ulster there are a number of others in which the country is unique in certain repects. One is ropemaking, for the Belfast Ropework Company is said to be the largest of its kind in the world, employing 2500 persons. Ropes, cords and shop twines of every description are produced, while trawling and fishing nets are also made. Ropemaking is one of the oldest industries in Belfast, dating back to 1758, when the first ropewalk was established.

Other industries, including shirt and collar making in Londonderry, also give employment to thousands of workers.

America's Window on the World



Wide World; Galloway

Typical Main Street Scenes
Upper—Main Street as It Appears in Grand Detour, Ill. Inset—Sinclair Lewis. Lower—Principal Business Thoroughfare of Elyria, Ohio

Bishop Stresses Need of Religion In Daily Living

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, newly elected primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, called upon members of his communion yesterday to make religion a dominant force in their daily lives. He further held that the church should contribute largely in the solution of social and industrial ills of the present time.

The Bishop, in his first official visitation since his elevation to the primacy at the recent Cincinnati triennial convention issued a frank warning that unless the Christian church developed "an enthusiasm for its work comparable to that of Soviet Russia or warring Japan the Christian cause may fail and pass out of existence."

A student of history, the bishop from Virginia pointed to the downfall of religion in the past as part of his warning to the Christian Church of today. These dead religions, he said, have died because they lacked enthusiasm and aggressive programs of expansions; because they didn't meet the emergencies of ages just such as the present.

"The enthusiasm of the world today lies largely outside the sphere of organized religion," asserted Bishop Tucker in what is considered his keynote message to his church throughout the world. "There is much less interest and enthusiasm in the Christian cause than in many secular causes."

Bishop Tucker let it be known that basic policy of his church will be the development of a driving missionary energy for the extention of the church's work into every field of human life and into every country where the Episcopal Church carries on a missionary program.

Officially, Bishop Tucker is not inducted into office as presiding bishop until Jan. 1; actually, he will begin shaping the policies of his administration immediately. He is the first bishop to be elected to the headship of the Episcopal Church under a new policy which gives him broad authorities in the administrative and spiritual realms of the church.

Venezuelan Compact Considered by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The United States Government is considering a reciprocal trade agreement with Venezuela, Secretary Hull announced yesterday. He invited interested parties to offer suggestions as to the products that should be considered for possible tariff concessions.

This procedure is preliminary to a formal announcement of intention to negotiate with Venezuela, and the publication of articles on which the Government will consider granting tariff favors to the Latin American republic. This country buys chiefly coffee, cocoa and crude petroleum from Venezuela and sells to it a wide range of industrial and agricultural products. During 1936, American exports to Venezuela were valued at $23,912,573, and imports from that country amounted to $26,261,967.

Reciprocal agreements already are in effect with 16 countries and are being negotiated with two others, Czechoslovakia and Ecuador.

Writer Seeking Main Street Is Invited to 'See America'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Where is America's typical Main Street?

That question is agitating Hannen Swaffer, provocative London writer, and Sinclair Lewis, no less provocative American novelist.

Mr. Swaffer, who is not averse to a little publicity (or a whole lot for that matter) got off the steamboat in New York recently, with a patronizing challenge to Americans to produce a typical Main Street for him.

"It's a place, I'm told," condescended pundit Swaffer, "where they learned their manners out of books and grew charm by mail order." Englishmen generally know the midwest, twitted Mr. Swaffer, as a spot abounding in "hick towns and hayseeds, where some still think the world is flat."

To which Sinclair Lewis, returning twit for twit, retorted that "for nearly a century America has been instructed by the visiting firemen from London—Dickens, Matthew Arnold, Bernard Shaw, J. B. Priestley, G. K. Chesterton, and Israel Zangwill—who complained because our hotel rooms had too many bath towels."

Which was a passable twit as twits go, but had nothing to do with the subject of Main Streets. On this matter, however. Mr. Lewis, who employed his native Sauk Center, Minn., as background for the novel "Main Street" commented, "There is no genuinely typical mid-western town because any town you might pick would lack certain features. In 'Main Street' I described a composite of mid-west towns."

In Illinois. Opie Read, writer and humorist, offered as one ingredient of Main Street living good "Iowa fried chicken," and recommended Chicago as best typifying the "mid-west spirit," while urging the visiting Englishman to try a ride on a Mississippi stern-wheeler.

Sherwood Anderson, even under skillful journalistic prodding, failed to catch fire in Virginia and found the whole matter "hardly worth a comment."

But Mayor J. E. Irwin of Boone, Iowa, extended an invitation to the visiting Englishman to come to it, as "America's typical midwest town." Boone, it seems, is a neighborly community through which runs America's great Main Street. Boone in fact (believe it or not) "nurtures clear-eyed, self-contained men and women."

Here in Washington, D. C. the Department of Agriculture was neatly hoisted into the Swaffer-Lewis fray by figures showing Boone to be tops in "the traditional American idea of a father making money for the family."

Dr. Carl C. Taylor, federal expert on population trends, was not so sure about Boone, however.

"How about Muncie, Ind?" he demanded. "Or Sauk Center, Minn?"

The fact is, of course, that all these writers and experts are wrong. None of them have the real Main Street. All of them have portions of it.

Main Street indeed is not a place at all; it is a point of view. It starts, maybe, up in Fryeburg, Maine, or thereabouts, and runs down to Tallahassee, Fla.; it branches out across Wichita, Kan., and goes through Seattle, Wash. Whether it is called "Main Street" or something else, it is the same road whether in Hollywood, Calif., or Alkali Flats, Dakota. It may be shaded by leaning elms, or by palm trees or eucalyptus. But it is still Main Street. It may carry the twang of the Bostonian, the clipped utterance of the Flatbush suburbanite, the drawl of the Negro mammie, or the laughter of the Far West. But it is still Main Street; yes, even though it is picked out with flashing lights on Broadway or is just an unpaved trail between the false fronts of wooden stores in White Horse, Colo.

For Main Street is America.

Wide Variety of Civic Activities Are Reported by Junior Leagues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Civil activities of 145 local branches were reported at a meeting of the board of directors of the Association of Junior Leagues of America here yesterday. Sixty league co-operate with museums and 20 more with historical societies and art associations, the members acting as guides, conducting children's art classes, sponsoring, labeling and installing exhibitions and assisting in membership campaigns.

The Kansas city branch conducts tours and lectures for approximately 5000 sixth-grade children at the William Rockhill Nelson Museum, and also aids in the marionette and applied art classes at the museum. The work is not intended to supplant professional service but is undertaken until such time as the financial situation of the museums will enable them to have adequate paid staffs.

Similarly, reports show that 30 leagues help at public libraries, doing bookbinding, decorating children's reading rooms, and conducting story-telling hours.

In nearly 70 cities league members are active in aiding local civic orchestras. Elsewhere they sponsor photography clubs and in 33 cities they have garden clubs which study city planning, conduct clubs for children in poorer quarters of the cities, and instigate planting at playgrounds and welfare institutions.

The New York city branch has a department to help so-called "problem children" through inspiring their interest in creative art. Some 25 leagues have glee clubs which sing at institutions and work with children in orphan aslylums.

In addition, the leagues help their own members in the arts by having exhibitions, recitals, and art and music study groups. Regional art exhibitions are arranged and at the annual conferences arts and crafts work by members is shown.

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Court Bill Shadow Darkens '38 Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Next year's congressional elections still cast a long shadow over the political scene today.

On the one hand, the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, a group organized by Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, began a drive to enroll 10,000,000 voters to go to the polls in support of members of Congress who opposed President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposals.

On the other hand, Charles Michelson, director of publicity of the Democratic National Committee, re-opened his weekly letters with a frank admission that the President would welcome the defeat of those Democrats who opposed his proposals.

While Mr. Michelson denied that the Administration would take an active part in primary fights against Democratic members of Congress who opposed the President, his remarks seemed in a satirical sense when he went on to say:

"Undoubtedly the President is more concerned with the success of his friends than of his opponents. Likewise, having formulated a policy that he deems serves the public interest, he would rather see in Congress legislators who support that interest than those who oppose it."

All that Mr. Michelson denied concretely was that, after nomination, the Administratoin would oppose Democrats who have opposed the President. But he left wide open the inference that the Administration's influence would be felt in primary fights.

Therefore, with Mr. Gannett's organization announcing an open battle in primaries and later elections specifically on the issue of the court-enlarging plan, and with the Democratic leadership agreeing that President Roosevelt has his preferences, the way is already clearly marked out for a long and strenuous campaign.

Mr. Gannett's group is known as "Constitutional Freemen." They pledge themselves in part as follows:

Without changing my party affiliations, I enroll as one pledged to support at the polls those members of the Senate and House of Representatives who courageously fought the court-packing bill, and to oppose those who seek to undermine our system of government by creating a hand-picked majority to control our highest tribunal of justice.

The Gannett group says:

"There are without question 5,000,000 Democrats and 5,000,000 Republicans to whom the issues stated in the Constitutional Freemen pledge mean more than any question before either party. In the court fight on a strictly nonpartisan basis, the national committee established nation-wide contacts and enlisted what proved to be an invincible army of tens of thousands of volunteer citizens. We believe they can and will complete their work and carry through this mobilization of voters for 1938 and 1940."

Tribute Is Paid to Dr. Harper At Centennial of Muskingum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CONCORD, Ohio—The University of Chicago, which William Rainey Harper organized, and Muskingum College, from which he graduated at the age of 14, paid tribute here Oct. 21 to one of America's pioneering educators, at the William Rainey Harper Memorial Educational Conference. The program is a part of the centennial celebration of the college.

As a part of the celebration, Dr. Harper's birthplace, a two-story cabin near the entrance to the campus, and now owned by Muskingum College, was dedicated. Hair covered chairs, a spool bed with its original white and blue bedspread, a couch with drawers, a glass "backboard," and much of the rest of the original furniture in the cabin when Dr. Harper was born July 26, 1856, have been gathered and returned there by grandchildren.

The cabin, which is to serve as a permanent memorial to Dr. Harper, also contains a set of all his writings, including magazines he edited, such as "The Biblical World," "The Hebraice," "The Old Testament Student," and "The Journal of Theology." Letters he wrote on educational, religious and other subjects, and his early library, are also part of the collection.

When Dr. Harper entered Muskingum College in 1866, he was 10 years old. He graduated in 1870, delivering his commencement address in Greek. After receiving his Ph. D. degree from Yale, he served for five years as Professor of Hebrew at Morgan Park Seminary. He later started summer schools, correspondence schools, and in 1891 became the first president of the University of Chicago, where he originated the University Press, the quarter system, and advocated affiliated institutions of learning.

The present head of the university he organized, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, was one of the principal speakers on the memorial program. Dr. Harper's widow, who lives on the Midway, her son Samuel, professor at Chicago, and her other two sons, James and Paul, participated in the memorial. Dr. George E. Vincent, once an associate of Dr. Harper at Chicago and later president of the Rockerfeller Foundation, gave the address on Dr. Harper's life and work.

Other noted educators attending the conference and appearing on the program were Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education; Dr. C. C. McCracken, director of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church; Dr. Wilford M. Aiken, chairman of the Commission on the Relations of School and College of the Progressive Education Association.

Phrase by Kipling Eliminated for Peace

BROADSTAIRS, Eng. (AP)—Lines from Kipling's "Recessional" are to be erased from a Lusitania raft on Broadstairs pier. The phrase "lest we forget" has offended foreign visitors and recently a man was fined for defacing them with paint.

"If this (erasing the lines,) will take us one tiny little step toward peace, friendship and good will, we should do it," the town council stated.

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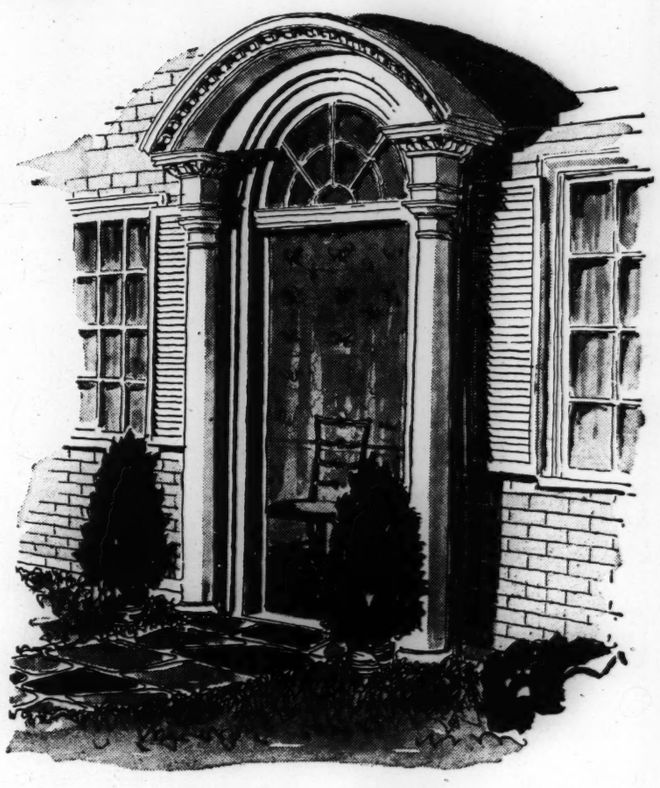

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Premier Links Defense to Sound Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 26—For the first time since ascending the throne, King George VI has opened a new session of Parliament.

The function took place in the House of Lords today with the pageantry usual on such occasions.

The session finds Britain at the beginning of a new regime. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, only came into office on May 28, a few weeks before Parliament broke up for the summer vacation. But already in his handling of the anti-piracy question in the Mediterranean, he has shown firmness and energy which all the political parties have welcomed.

While Mr. Chamberlain stands for a strong defense force, he is also a cautious financier with very practical views on the need for a balanced budget.

A convinced protectionist, and a vigorous believer in the policy of tariff preferences for British Empire countries originated by his father, the late Joseph Chamberlain, nevertheless—alike in reducing quotas he had himself imposed, and in listening to public criticism where he had assumed personal responsibility for what proved an unpopular measure of new taxation—he has displayed adaptability and breadth of view promising well for his government.

Cabinet of Wide Experience

His Cabinet upon the whole is a strong one, though including neither Mr. Winston Churchill nor Mr. David Lloyd George, who in a sense, link present British political life with the immediate past. Outstanding among his ministers is Sir Thomas Inskip, who is in charge of the co-ordination of defense, a newly-formed post which at least partly provides for long-needed unification of Britain's strength on land, on sea, and in the air.

Another prominent member of the Cabinet is Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, who by sympathetic handling of the prisons question has recovered influence he lost in 1935, when he went into temporary retirement consequent upon the rejection by Britain of his scheme, made in conjunction with the then French Premier Laval, for a compromise with Italy over Ethiopia.

Also prominent in the public eye are Mr. William S. Morrison, Conservative Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Anthony Eden, Conservative Foreign Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, National (Labor) Secretary of State for the Dominions, Sir John Simon, Liberal National Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ernest Brown, Liberal National Minister of Labor and Sir Kingsley Wood, Conservative Minister of Health.

With such an all-parties team, Mr. Chamberlain is so well backed up that his supporters look forward with confidence to a long spell of office for his government. His prospects in this respect are the more rosy for the fact that the Labor opposition has so far found no effectual slogan with which to belittle his foreign policy, while in home affairs the partial disappearance of slump conditions has for the time being taken the sting out of the habitual criticism of the Left Wing politician who cries continually for heavier national expenditure upon the social services.

Must Plan Public Works

At present the annual tax burden, stupendous as it is recognized upon all sides to have become—it is one sixth of the total national income compared with one tenth of those resources before the World War—is being borne without any overwhelming difficulty.

But a testing time for Parliament has arisen in the need for preparing for what financiers are agreed must shortly be much greater pressure upon the finances of the country. This is because the present comparatively prosperous state of trade is bound to be followed by depression as soon as the Government's now abnormal expenditure upon rearmament falls to a more ordinary level.

One of the chief tasks of the new session will therefore be to prepare works of public utility in advance in order to stem the great rush of unemployment that would otherwise be inevitable, a rush occurring at a moment when slackness of trade must reduce the ability of the taxpayer to meet increased demands upon the national revenue.

The precarious condition of European affairs is a still more immediate preoccupation of the Government, a preoccupation which has of late swung from one crisis to another, a state of things which Mr. Chamberlain is determined to moderate by measures of international good will as much as by making it plain that his regime is not to be intimidated into anything to which it would not otherwise agree.

Coal and Electricity

A number of measures of internal legislation are also to be taken up.

The Government has undertaken to pass a bill to enable the buying up by the state of ownership rights in coal. Arbitration has fixed a total price of £66,450,000 to be paid to the coal proprietors, but the details are expected to be controversial, as claims have been made much exceeding this amount.

Another contentious bill is to be passed relating to electrical supply. This is to enable the compulsory amalgamation into some 30 distribution areas of a large number of concerns hitherto working independently under uneconomic conditions.

Reforms to prevent the victimization of the investing public by share pushers and other fraudulent agencies form the subject matter of yet another measure.

Agricultural reforms to be pushed include new arrangements for making milk and bacon farming more profitable, also for further cheapening of milk for children.

Revision of the existing quota system for movie films, the lowering of the age at which blind persons become eligible for state pensions, also the admitting to state insurance of young persons who enter employment before they are 16, new provisions for protecting the general public in case of air-raids and also for reorganizing whitefish industry, providing meals for boys and girls attending junior instruction centers, and improving arrangements for juvenile offenders are among other questions to be taken up.

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New British Plan on Spain?

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Britain was believed ready to offer an eleventh-hour compromise plan today in the hope of salvaging what remained of the 27-nation agreement to keep hands off Spain. The nature of the plan remained obscure. The nine-power sub-committee of the non-intervention nations prepared to reassemble.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in his familiar role of compromiser, moved behind the scenes, trying to get Soviet Russia on one side and the Rome-Berlin axis on the other to modify stands which seemed hopelessly in conflict.

France, although incensed over the events in the Mediterranean, was believed to agree with Britain on the necessity of keeping the sub-committee going if possible.

The present impasse revolves around two major points:

Italy's refusal to promise to be bound by figures on foreign troops in Spain to be tabulated by two international commissions under the British plan for withdrawals.

Russia's unwillingness to grant belligerent rights to the warring sides in Spain until all foreign troops are withdrawn.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, flying back from a conference with Chancellor Hitler, was held up by storms at Cologne, but arrived at London well ahead of the opening of today's non-intervention talks.

French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos yesterday held long talks with Vittorio Cerruti and Sir Eric Phipps, Italian and British Ambassadors to Paris, which authoritative persons said concerned methods and procedure for today's non-intervention session in London.

DuPong, Duchy's Premier

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (AP)—Pierre DuPong, former finance minister, and a member of the Right Catholic Party, was named premier of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg yesterday. He succeeds Joseph Bech, who was forced to resign last week when Socialists refused to join his coalition cabinet.

They've decided to go to

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Test Pilot Y. I. Piontkovsky

Russian Flier Attained a Speed of 136 Miles an Hour in the Seaplane UT-1, Shown in the Picture, a Record Mark for Planes in Its Class

Russian Polar Flight Raises Question of High Energy Fuel

(Continued from Page 1)

probably landed and refuelled at Prince Rudolph Island, which is in a direct line between Moscow and the Pole and where the U. S. S. R. appears to have an air base.

Analyzing the known characteristics of the A. N. T.-25 machine, the article declares that "if the flight were genuine, then the A. N. T.-25 stayed in the air for 61 hours and 7 minutes and covered the 6000-odd miles at an average speed of between 100 and 110 m. p. h.—which it could not have done."

Taking figures said to have been issued by the Russians, it is added that the range at 136 m. p. h. cruising speed, considered the necessary air-speed to average 110 m. p. h. against prevailing headwinds over the Pole, would be 5780 miles. Total range, calculated by estimated fuel consumption at 75 per cent of total engine power, works out, it is declared, at only about 42½ hours, basing the calculations on Russian figures of the machine's consumption.

At a lower speed, the article adds, the machine would have greater range. The greatest range of an airplane is when it is cruising at what is known as its "maximum lift-to-drag ratio." According to the article, the optimum speed of the A. N. T.-25 would seem to be 110 m. p. h., when it is at its maximum lift-to-drag ratio. At 110 m. p. h. the plane, according to known data, might fly for 56 hours, with a range of 6150 miles in still air—short of a record claimed to have been made against headwinds.

The article continues by stating: "Cruising at the most economical specific consumption at 75 per cent maximum power and 136 m. p. h., the A. N. T.-25 would have had plenty of time to fly to Rudolph Island, land, refuel, have its motor overhauled, and take off again in time to arrive, as it did, near Los Angeles 61 hours and 7 minutes after leaving Moscow."

It is pointed out that the record-breakers radioed they were flying over the Pole, while the most direct route from Moscow to Los Angeles would be along the Great Circle course, which is never within 800 miles of the Pole.

George VI Pledges Peace Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign powers continue to be friendly."

It told the legislators that the Monarch had invited Belgium's King Leopold to visit him in November and Roumania's King Carol next spring.

Then it dealt with the spectacle of war on two continents.

"My Ministers have followed with growing concern the continuance of conflict in Spain. It is their aim to do everything which lies in their power to assist toward restoration of peace among the Spanish people.

"They believe a strict application of the international policy of non-intervention in Spain will materially contribute to this end," the King declared.

"The position in the Far East will continue to engage the earnest attention of my Government, who will persist in their policy of attempting in co-operation with other governments, whether members of the League of Nations or not, to mitigate the suffering caused by the conflict and to bring it to a conclusion."

Turning to the indefinitely postponed Indian Durbar, the King said he was looking forward "with interest and pleasure to the time when it will be possible for me to visit my Indian Empire."

The King dealt thus with Britain's vast rearmment program:

"With full co-operation of my people the work of expanding and equipping my defense forces now is making rapid progress. My Ministers are anxious that energetic steps be taken to complete measures for the protection of the civilian population against air raids. A bill to put the necessary arrangements on a statutory basis will be brought forward for your consideration."

Tersely reviewing domestic measures to be laid before Parliament, the King made special note that "the policy of improving housing conditions will be energetically pushed."

The speech concluded:

"I pray that under the blessings of Almighty God the outcome of your deliberations may advance the happiness and well-being of my people and the peace of the world."

On former occasions the King has merely invoked a divine blessing on Parliament's labors.

The sun had broken through cold, gray clouds a half hour before the start of today's state procession from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords. Crowds had jammed into Parliament Square and Whitehall to cheer the passage of the great gold and glass state coach bearing King George and Queen Elizabeth.

Other hundreds jostled outside Buckingham Palace and along The Mall. Guardsmen lining the procession route had covered their scarlet and blue uniforms lest the weather take a sudden turn.

Their Majesties smiled and bowed repeatedly from the windows of their coach. A diamond tiara glittered from Queen Elizabeth's head. She wore a white fur cloak over her gown of regal gold lame.

The King was bareheaded during the procession. He wore the scarlet and gold uniform of a field marshal with the dark green ribbon of the Order of the Thistle across his tunic.

A few minutes earlier the crowds had cheered almost as loudly for the little Princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, both in pink coats, as their closed car rolled from the Palace to the House of Lords.

The little girls had seats for the state opening in the Lord Great Chamberlain's box on the King's right, so they were the first to make obeisance to the Monarch and the Queen when the royal procession emerged from the robing room into the chamber of the House of Lords.

Peers in scarlet and ermine robes crowded the red benches there before the King and Queen had left Buckingham Palace.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was unable to attend because of an unexpected indisposition.

French Vessel Sent To Minorca Island After Plane Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 26—Aroused to action by the revival of piratical attacks on Mediterranean shipping, the French Government has sent a warship to Minorcan waters, it is officially announced.

After two French ships had been attacked by an unidentified airplane within two days near the Balearic Islands, France decided to act. A Foreign Office communiqué states that "urgent steps have been taken to determine the identity of the aggressor and that "the Government will take all measures necessary to assure protection of the Marseilles-Algiers air line."

This last statement is believed to contain a key to France's action in sending a warship to Minorcan waters where as a matter of fact several other French fighting vessels had already been standing by. The French Government has seized the occasion offered by the attack on two French ships (one a submarine) which are assigned to service with Air France to put itself in a position to defend Minorca against any attempt of Gen. Francisco Franco to capture the island.

This is implied in the last line of the communiqué quoted above because Air France planes flying from Marseilles to Algiers now land at Fornells, Minorca, instead of Alcudia, Mallorca.

Plenty of Government

The national resources committee informed the President in 1936 there were more than 175,000 federal, state and local government units in the United States.

French Act Swiftly To End Revolt Of Arabs in Morocco

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Oct. 26 (AP)—French authorities, acting swiftly to suppress a resurgent Arab Nationalist movement, last night arrested four leaders of the Nationalist Party, including its chief, Allal El Fassi.

Colonial troops at Fez—important city considered the seat of the movement against French administration—were ordered to be ready for any emergency that might follow the arrests.

French officials warned the native population to remain calm, and said that if any disturbances occurred troops would occupy Fez, Rabat, the capital, and other cities.

On Saturday the troops put down a riot of 1000 Arabs at Khemisset. The incident was the culmination of scattered disorders which have grown out of the increased activity of Nationalist leaders. Leaders at Khemisset were quickly given stern prison sentences.

El Fassi, together with Omar Abdel Zellil and Ahmed Mekouar, was taken into custody at Fez. The fourth Nationalist, Mohamed Liazid, was arrested at Rabat.

Resident-General Auguste Nogues, who ordered the arrests, said he acted with the full accord of the Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed, after "new and decisive proof that the Nationalist Party was organizing an uprising among the population" had been uncovered.

The investigation of the Khemisset disorders were reported to have disclosed the extent of the Nationalist movement and connections with Arab movements in Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

French Seen Stiffening North Africa Attitude, Reversing Blum Lenience

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Oct. 26—A firmer attitude of France in the Mediterranean as the result of developments in the Spanish war has also been accompanied by a sudden stiffening of the French Government's administrative methods in Northern Africa.

Arrest at Fez, Rabat and Casablanca of leaders in the Arab Nationalist movement in Morocco yesterday was a surprise roundup. It reverses the Blum Government's lenient policy in Northern Africa.

This move follows the Government appointment recently of Albert Sarraut, Minister of State, as director of these possessions with the aim of quelling serious unrest in Morocco and Tunis.

French interest in Morocco emanates from around 1904, when as a result of the Entente Cordiale with Britain, France "disinterested" itself in Egypt, while the British announced similar self-denial in respect of Morocco. Since eastern Morocco adjoined Algeria, which was French territory, French interest in Morocco was obvious. It was a critical time in Europe, when the German Government viewed with anything but approval France's new zone of influence on the North African coast, but after some rather ominous "incidents," France's "special position" in Morocco was recognized by Germany at the Algeciras Conference of 1906.

Students Riot in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 26 (AP)—Rioting between rival student political factions resulted today in the resignation of the rector of the Egyptian State University and considerable damage to the building.

Members of the law faculty and students who favor the Government opposition attacked pro-Government art faculty and students. The latter retaliated by smashing doors, windows and desks. The Government ordered police not to intervene and refused to close the university, whereupon the rector resigned.

Settlement of the political deadlock was expected this afternoon when Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha and young King Farouk were to meet.

Reliable informants said that recently discharged army reservists had been recalled to service—because of the possibility of trouble in the provinces if Premier Nahas and the King were unable to settle their differences. (The dispute apparently involved King Farouk's opposition to the Premier's organization of blue-shirted followers.)

Problems of Labor Confront British Columbia Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The legislature of British Columbia, now in session here, will face a light program. The Government of T. D. Pattullo, re-elected by a big majority last June, has decided to postpone action on most major questions, pending the report of the royal commission now investigating the financial relations between the Dominion and the provinces

Socialist opposition, however, will compel the legislature to consider in greater detail than ever the problems of labor. Reflecting the present organizing efforts of labor in the United States, unions here are making a strong drive this session for legislation which will protect them and promote their work.

Socialist members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a group of seven in the chamber, will introduce an act which would guarantee the right of organization and inflict heavy penalties on employers who attempt to interfere with it. The Government is opposed to such legislation on the ground that the right of organization already is guaranteed by British Columbia law and that the new proposal is calculated to promote strikes and the disruption of industry.

Compulsory Arbitration

As an alternative, it was learned, the Government has drafted a bill which would compel both labor and industry to submit all labor disputes to arbitration by a permanent conciliation board. This proposal is denounced by union labor, which wishes to be free to strike, and is opposed also by some employers. The Government has not decided yet whether to go ahead with the legislation this year or not, but plans to introduce it at some time during the present term.

G. S. Pearson, provincial minister of labor, has constantly urged that the strike should be the last, rather than the first, weapon to be used in labor troubles. It was for this reason that he rejected socialist legislation designed to strengthen unions but which he said would only encourage strikes.

At present the C. I. O. is working in some branches of British Columbia labor and won a notable victory in securing recognition in the coal industry of Vancouver Island.

A fight on labor questions is assured. If it fails to secure the passage of its law covering organization—and this seems certain—the socialist group will concentrate on a bill defining fair labor practices and making them compulsory upon employers.

Organization Proceeds

Meanwhile organization of labor is proceeding in many British Columbia industries. The C. I. O. is co-operating strongly in the organization of lumber workers, particularly in logging camps. In this industry employers recently won a court victory when a police magistrate decided that they had the right to bar organizers from their camps if they wished to do so.

A socialist member of the legislature, Colin Cameron of Comox, attempted to enter a logging camp, asserting that he wished to talk to his constituents, but was not permitted to do so. His charge of assault against a camp superintendent who would not admit him was rejected by the courts on the ground that he was attempting to trespass.

The Government plans some amendments to its Securities Act as part of its drive to clean up fraudulent stock promotions which have discouraged investment in the mines and industries of this province. Apart from that, it will propose no important legislation.

Its budget will not alter the existing taxation structure, and will not vary the existing appropriations greatly. A slight increase in the total expenditure of the province is expected.

Halifax Divers Explore Warship Sunk in 1760

HALIFAX, Oct. 26 (CP)—Bent on salvaging the hulk of the French warship Marquis de Malauze, sunk in the Restigouche River 177 years ago when the Seven Years War raged, three men left Halifax yesterday for Campbellton, N. B.

Frederick G. Robertson, former New Brunswick resident who said he had a financial interest in the expedition, G. A. Glenden and George Rigley, Halifax divers, were the three.

Mr. Robertson said a trial expedition was undertaken last year with satisfactory results and he had obtained several souvenirs from the ship. A standing offer of $5000 for the rudder has been made.

A trial salvaging operation was undertaken last November, with "quite a satisfactory result." The ship is visible at low tide.

Japan Calls Shooting Of Briton Accidental

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, handed an official apology to the British Ambassador at Tokyo today for the machine gun death of a British soldier at Shanghai last Sunday.

Britain was informed that Japan would deal suitably with the responsibile persons and offered to compensate for damage to the British post in which the soldier was killed. Japan termed the shooting "accidental."

A rifleman of the Royal Ulster Rifles was shot when a Japanese warplane, with machine guns firing, flew low five times over groups near the western edge of Shanghai's International Settlement.

World War Against Crime

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (CP)—A world war on crime was urged today before assembled police chiefs at the International World Police convention.

J. Edgar Hoover told the convention that the law must keep one jump ahead of the criminal.

"It is our duty to prepare our traps before the vicious animals of depredation establish their game trails," said the chief of the U. S. Bureau of Investigation in a paper prepared for delivery before more than 50 law enforcement chiefs from many countries.

Mr. Hoover declared it was up to the policeman to out-distance criminals both in crime's scientific aspects and the business of handling a gun. His special egents, he said, only shoot when necessary, but when they do it is "with the knowledge that the job will not be attempted in vain."

Speakers appealed for closer co-operation among the police forces of all nations, particularly across border lines, and a willingness to co-ordinate efforts in their fight against international crooks.

Baron Collier of New York, chairman of the International World Police Advisory Committee, said in another paper that there should be a business approach to the problem of saving lives.

He added in his prepared address that when he was deputy New York police commissioner, in charge of safety, the late John D. Rockefeller, assigned him his best statistician to provide accurate reports on the accident toll.

Leon V. Jenkins, police commissioner of Portland, Ore., declared understanding between the nations' law enforcement squads had been bettered and it was up to them to continue their "voluntary, collective efforts as police officials acting through sectional, national and international organizations."

Chief William Quinn, of San Francisco, declared Canada and the United States faced the greatest threat from heroin. The fact those two countries would pay the highest prices, he said, had concentrated the efforts to drug smugglers along their shores.

Charles A. Wheeler, Bridgeport, Conn., superintendent of police, recommended a world-wide system of police radio communication. He stressed the need for an "adequate system for the transmission of messages over our imaginary border lines" especially between Canada and the United States.

Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson, of the Boston Police Department told the convention that law officers must steer a straight course down the middle of labor disputes.

"Regardless of the controversy between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. we, as law enforcement officers, have a duty to perform."

He added that at no other time in the history of the United States had there been "such discord" in labor ranks, with labor leaders split into two factions. At times the purposes of both factions, he said, had seemed to be "merely to gain control of labor."

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Italy Re-examines Trade Treaties

Rome to Ease Benefits to Austria and Hungary and Help Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—To bring her new friend Yugoslavia into the Rome-Berlin axis Italy is somewhat relaxing her relations with Austria and Hungary.

Indication of the Fascist Government's changed feelings toward these two countries is seen in the announcement that Italy is demanding a revision in her favor of the commercial treaties with Austria and Hungary known as the Rome Protocols.

These protocols are a series of trade and credit arrangements in which Austria and Hungary receive special and highly favorable treatment in their trade and payments relations with Italy. The object of these protocols was certainly political.

They were intended to be in the first place a reward granted to Austria and Hungary for their refusal to participate in the economic sanctions enforced against Italy during the Ethiopian War, and for the signal services thus rendered to this country. In the second place, they were to serve as economic and political ties between the two Danubian countries and their protector, Italy.

The Rome protocols, the economic agreements of which expired on Sept. 30, have not been renewed. New negotiations are in progress which are expected to be concluded before the end of the year. The political clauses of the protocols have no time limit.

Exchange Position Strained

The reasons why Italy is now demanding a revision of the Rome protocols are two-fold. Italy wants to rectify her unfavorable trade balance with both Austria and Hungary. Despite the devaluation of the lira made a year ago, the Italian foreign exchange position has become so strained that even the small amounts of foreign exchange to be transferred to Austria and Hungary are proving an excessive burden.

In order to pay for the large import surplus with Austria, Italy is already availing herself of a special arrangement under which she pays Austria in Austrian Government bonds. The point has now been reached where nearly the entire Italian stock of Austrian foreign loans has been realized in this way, and unless the Austrian export surplus to Italy is reduced, Italy will soon have to pay in foreign exchange for her imports from Austria.

It is expected, therefore, that Italy will demand the cancellation of a number of clauses from the Rome protocols which at present enable Austria to enjoy a preferential treatment on the Italian market. The position is similar in Hungary's case.

While Hungary will have to abandon some of her agricultural preferences, Austria will find her exports of timber to Italy affected and will have to make price concessions on her sales to Italy of steel, cellulose and paper. In both cases Yugoslavia is to gain by quota increases, tariff reductions and credit facilities. In view of these developments, Austria and Hungary are negotiating commercial treaties with Czechoslovakia. They hope in this way to make good the loss sustained by Italy's volte-face.

Mirror Political Ties

These economic changes would perhaps be of slight interest were they not the mirror of the political bargains which they evidently imply. The loosening of the bonds uniting Rome with Vienna and Budapest is evidence that Italy is more and more disinteresting herself, politically, in the Danubian valley. The advantage naturally goes all to Germany.

Between Germany and Italy the great question at issue is the future of Austria and of Austrian independence. Austria was left economically so weak by the peace treaties, that it has always been plain that her future must lie either in close relationship with Germany or Italy, or in a confederation of Danubian States. French policy favored the confederation idea, which both Italy and Germany strongly opposed.

This idea, at any rate, seems now to have missed its moment. In the 1920's anything that drew the Succession States closer together had primarily the character of economic policy. Now it has the character of a political policy designed for mutual protection and based on fear of German ascendancy. In fact, there is not not one of the Succession States without its strong pro-German party today.

In Austria itself the Government of the Fatherland Front is faced with a gradual shifting of the balance of force. In the days of Chancellor Dollfuss, Italian support was very real. It seems now to be on the wane. But the events of the last two years have strengthened the likelihood of the German solution. The Austrian National Socialist Movement is making headway.

There are reports that the Duce and the Führer made a deal, during their recent meeting, to preserve the status quo in Austria, but these reports have not been substantiated.

National Socialists In Silent Parade

By the Associated Press

Vienna

Austrian National Socialists who have been accused of many violent demonstrations recently tried a new kind—a silent parade.

An estimated 6000 National Socialists walked through the streets while hundreds of soldiers and police looked on.

The purpose was to show the National Socialists' numerical strength and protest against the closing of the Fatherland Front membership Jan. 1 as decreed. Three arrests were made.

Friction Between Berlin and Prague Disturbs Central Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 26—The sudden decision of the Czechoslovakian Government to postpone the communal elections due to be held Nov. 14 is taken here to be proof of the seriousness with which the Prague authorities view the friction with Berlin over the recent Henlein incident at Teplitz-Schoenau.

The friction arose over the alleged severe repressive measures taken by the police when a National Socialist crowd made a noisy demonstration on the return of Konrad Henlein, their leader, to Czechoslovakia from Germany on Oct. 17—such political demonstrations being forbidden by law.

The sharp criticism of Czechoslovakian action in the German press and the curt reply by the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, when the Prague Government protested against this criticism has caused a considerable flutter in Little Entente circles and other small nations of Central Europe. The hurriedly announced trip of Chancellor Schusnigg of Austria to Hungary during the week-end was regarded as not unconnected with the new turn of events.

Growing Agitation Seen

The visit was nominally for the purpose of seeing a famous horse-breeding establishment near the city of Gyor. But political circles think the Chancellor went for consultation on the situation of Central Europe in its relations to Germany.

National Socialist pressure has decidedly increased of late both in Austria and Hungary, while other agitation is also growing in both countries.

It seems that as consequence of the Mussolini-Hitler understanding National Socialists in Central Europe are becoming more aggressive and this has provoked corresponding opposition activity from the Royalists and Clericals.

Visit to Berlin Planned

Meanwhile Prime Minister Daranyi and Foreign Minister von Kanya of Hungary are planning an early visit to Berlin. Plans are also underway for an understanding between Hungary and the Little Entente states, while rumors of impending Cabinet changes are rife both here and in Vienna.

In view of these movements it is not unnatural for the Premiers of Hungary and Austria to consult. Both want to co-operate with Germany while suppressing local National Socialist movements and both oppose any immediate restoration of the Hapsburgs. They hope to present a common front in the face of possible developments.

Tapping the Secrets of Centuries in Egypt

Persson

Swedish Excavators at Work in Abu Ghalib

Upper—Dr. Hjalmar Larsen, Leader of the Party. Right—A House at Abu Ghalib. Lower—A Member of the Expedition at Work, and (at Right) a Piece of Glass Found at Abu Ghalib

Vast City of Ancient Egypt Explored by Swedish Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM—The foundations of what is possibly the largest ancient city ever excavated on the Egyptian deltaland, and evidence which puts back the probable date of the first manufacture of Egyptian glass about 500 years, or to 2000 B. C., are among the finds of Swedish archaeologists in Abu Ghâlib.

The work had been carried out by the late Dr. Pehr Lugn, and since his passing by Dr. Hjalmar Larsen, for the Egyptian committee—a committe formed with the Crown Prince of Sweden as chairman to support and promote the work of Stockholm's Egyptian Museum.

Because of the personal interest taken by the Crown Prince, field work in Egypt was started earlier than the committee had expected. During his visit to Egypt in 1930 the Crown Prince arranged for the Swedish Museum to take part in the Austrian excavation, and in 1931-32 the museum was able to organize an expedition on its own account on a site about 12 miles south of the Abu Ghâlib Railway station. Since then three more expeditions have been carried out.

Each year new parts of this unknown city have been uncovered, and now quite a large section of streets and the foundations of several blocks of houses have been excavated. The most important find is the piece of glass bowl which makes it possible to fix the date of the earliest manufacture of glass in Egypt as 500 years earlier than had been considered before.

The piece is in two layers, with traces of a kernel between the layers, and of a technique similar to the earliest Egyptian glass products hitherto known. The estimation of the date of manufacture concides with that of the English Egyptologist Percy Newberry, who has expressed the opinion that the making of glass began in the northwest part of the delta.

Among the 60 different big bowls found this year are some of a shape and pattern never found before. Other interesting finds are a number of seals, including one of the coat of arms of a town not known before, a number of pearls, and some alabaster bowls and vases. Otherwise, no art treasures or sculptures nor any papyrus documents have been discovered.

After the Egyptian Museum had taken its share of the finds, about 18 boxes of what remained were sent to the Egyptian Museum in Stockholm.

Education to Foil Dictators Urged by Dr. Chase of N. Y. U.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Increased emphasis upon popular education to combat propaganda appeals to the literate but not highly educated section of America's population is urged by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University, in his annual report to the university council today.

Attacking the opinion that America had provided too much learning for her citizens, Dr. Chase held that the nation was now engaged in a race between education and propaganda. More not less education was needed to insure a favorable outcome, he said.

"We have witnessed the multiplication of agencies which can be utilized for mass propaganda, for playing on the emotions of whole classes and nations," he continued. "Can anyone doubt honestly the need, if democracy is to endure, of multiplying those agencies which strive to develop and to illuminate human consciousness?"

College Average Low

Dr. Chase stressed that the average American citizen had only between six and seven years of formal schooling and that less than 3 per cent of the population were college graduates.

"Without the widespread operation of intelligence, democracy may easily enough be destroyed by those who profess allegiance to its ideals," he said.

"That intelligence may be used destructively is obvious. That the spread of education increases the number of minds which may be arrayed against the ideals in which we believe is also obvious. But it also increases, and in far greater proportion, the constructive power of the great majority who are in sympathy with what we have cherished during our history as a nation."

In opening his report, Dr. Chase assailed the conclusion that popular education was responsible in large part for the outbreaks of resurgent nationalism, the rise of dictatorships and the growth of demagogic movements throughout the world, and that, therefore, it should be suppressed. While education might be used to overthrow a democracy, it also was the last defense of democracy, he declared.

Power of Free Thought

"Without control of universities, the press and radio, dictatorships today could not exist in the modern world," he continued. "Freedom of thought is more dangerous to a dictator than is an army with banners.

"The trained and informed mind may become a menace to society; lack of opportunity for college graduates in the traditional professions may breed restlessness and dissatisfaction, even radicalism. Yet I know of no other way by which society, in the end, advances than by the operations of human intelligence. It surely has not been the ignorance of mankind that has brought us up from the jungle, nor has it been the power of force and violence."

The report showed that during the past year, New York University had acquired two new buildings for use by the College of Engineering—the Bliss Building, which has laboratories and a power plant, and the Sanitary Engineering Building, which has facilities for training students and research in sanitary engineering.

Jane Addams' Estate

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—A final accounting of the estate of the late Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, which was on file in court today, listed its value at $15,097.33. Two nephews and a niece were bequeathed portions of the net estate of $11,933.92. Household furnishings were left for Hull House and Miss Addams' manuscripts to Prof. James W. Linn, a nephew.

History: Rewritten for Germany and Russia

New Textbook for Soviet Emphasizes National Accomplishments

'Muck-Raker' Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A three-year period of transition in Soviet conceptions of how to teach Russian history has ended with adoption of a new textbook for use in secondary schools. This textbook is so different from any other used in Russia since the revolution that students who passed through schools during the past 20 years will have to re-learn history.

The Communist high command announced in 1934 that history had been improperly taught for 17 years, and requested historians to submit textbooks of a new type.

Soviet historians apparently were slow to grasp the new Communist viewpoint; they produced no satisfactory textbook by March, 1936. The Kremlin therefore appointed a special commission to organize a contest with prizes for acceptable Russian history textbooks.

"Mistakes" Listed

Forty-six groups of historians competed in this contest, and the judges approved only one of the entries for school use. Startling changes in Communist conceptions of Russian history were reflected in an analysis of the "mistakes of contestants," listed as follows:

(1) "The authors idealized pre-Christian paganism, failing to grasp the simple fact that the introduction of Christianity constituted progress in comparison with pagan barbarity, that together with Christianity the Slavs received an alphabet and some elements of the higher Byzantine culture."

(2) "The authors ignored the progressive role of the monasteries, in the first centuries after the introduction of Christianity in Russia, as disseminators of literacy and colonization bases."

(3) The authors considered the Russian occupation of the Ukraine and Georgia as an absolute evil, failing to see that the Ukraine was faced with the alternative of absorption either by Russia or by Poland and Turkey; and that Georgia faced a similar alternative between absorption by Russia or by Persia and Turkey. Of these alternatives, Russian absorption was the "lesser evil."

(4) The authors idealized even such reactionary movements as the mutiny of the Streltsy against the attempts of Peter the Great to civilize the Russia of his time.

(5) Most authors failed to evaluate properly the battle between Novgorod and the German knights at Lake Peipus, in which Russians repelled German invaders.

Praise of Revolts' Ended

It becomes clear from this analysis that a new era in Bolshevik instruction in history has begun. Glorification of revolts merely as revolts has ended. The day of the Marxist "muck-raker" in Russia's past is finished, and historians hereafter must describe and emphasize the achievements of the great Russian and other Soviet nationalities before as well as after the Bolsheviks came to power.

The purpose of changes in history textbooks is made fully apparent by the official newspaper Young Communist Truth, which declared: "The Bolshevik Party creates all the prerequisites to enable the growing generation to make a thorough study of their country's history. It is the exalted task of our young people to acquire an exhaustive knowledge of the past of their country, in order the more to appreciate the present, the more to love their splendid fatherland."

German Honor: Russian Reproof

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Oct. 26

V. N. Beneshevich, Russian historian, was expelled today from his corresponding membership in the Soviet Academy of Science because one of his works was published by the Munich Academy of Science.

The Soviet Academy found that publication of the book "Synagogue of John Scholasticus" involved the author in "friendly correspondence with German Fascists" and was "a crime against the Soviet regime."

Professor Beneshevich, who taught church law at the University of St. Petersburg before the revolution, defended the publication, saying "I regret that the book has not appeared in the U. S. S. R., but the fact that it was recognized by one of the most authoritative bodies in Europe must be considered a great success for a Soviet scientist."

The Soviet Academy disputed the standing of the Munich institution, calling it "a center of superstition, reaction and clericalism."

Reich Account Says War Was Caused Solely by Allies

Germany's 'Aim'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An indictment of history books circulating in Germany since the advent of National Socialism has been issued here by the "Friends of Europe."

One of its latest publications summarizes Dr. Wilhelm von Kloeber's "From the World War to the National Revolution, 1914-1933," which has now reached a circulation of 58,000 copies.

Dr. Kloeber's book is intended to serve as an outline for German school teachers. Although the author claims to have aimed at precise accuracy, his attack on pre-war British and French policy "merely repeats the nonsense served out to the German people by the Imperial Government before and during the war," declares Mr. E. L. Woodward, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in a foreword.

Only Germany Innocent

A typical statement from the book is that the war was "the result of the long-standing determination of the Allies to annihilate the German people. Of all countries involved in the war, only Germany was innocent of its outbreak."

On another page Dr. von Kloeber asserts that ti was King Edward VII's "lifework" to encircle Germany "through unwearied efforts by means of trade rivals." He "explains" the defeat of the German armies by claiming that they had really won the war but were "defeated" by the "Marxist canker" which had eaten into the troops in the trenches and in the home country.

So far as the outbreak of the war is concerned, Germany "did everything in her power" to prevent it, but "caught between the French and Russian armies, both of them mobilized and on the point of breaking into her territory," Germany took up arms "in sheer self-defense."

To Quiet Doubters

Travesties of history such as this, Mr. Woodward remarks, are "an attempt to quiet the minds of doubters in Germany, to prepare German youth to accept what its rulers may ask of it."

According to Dr. Kloeber, the "unalterable aim of natonal endeavor must be . . . the achievement of a greater Germany in which all German tribes and all the territories settled by German-speaking people in Middle Europe are united in one great German Empire."

To emphasize what is meant by a United Empire of all Germans" an adjoining map of the German territory includes not only the "fourteen fragments," namely the German Reich, Austria and Danzig; Saar, Alsace-Lorraine, Eupen-Malmedy, North Schleswig, Posen and Western Prussia; the Corridor, Memel, Upper Silesia, the Sudeten-German areas in Czechoslovakia, South Tyrol and Southern Styria, but in addition also the Netherlands, Luxembourg and the German-speaking parts of Switzerland and German-speaking areas and enclaves in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia."

Movie Operators Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C. — A strike which closed most of the motion picture theaters of British Columbia was quickly settled when the operators agreed to increase the wages of projectionists 5 per cent. The projectionists also were successful in persuading the Government to postpone for a year its new regulation which would permit one man instead of two to operate a projection machine. This plan, recommended by an expert investigator after study of the question, would have thrown many projectionists out of work.

Shrine Proposed Where Penn Lived

BRISTOL, Penna., Oct. 25 (AP)—"Pennsbury," the homestead of William Penn, may be restored to its former glory, if Public Works Administration officials in Washington approve a $237,000 project planned by the state authority.

According to recommendations, a house and outbuildings will be constructed on the model of the originals, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission having finished research work and excavations that enable it to carry out the enterprise with fidelity. The task is said to have been difficult because the old manor collapsed just before the Revolutionary War and another house, still standing, was built over part of the site.

Canadian Pacific Fleet Names New Commodore

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (CP)—Sir Edward Beatty, chairman of Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, has announced the appointment of Capt. W. G. Busk-Wood, R. D., R. N. R., as commander of the 42,500-ton liner Empress of Britain and commodore of the Canadian Pacific Fleet. He succeeds Capt. G. R. Parry of Beaver River, N. S., who becomes general superintendent at Montreal.

The liner sailed from Quebec Oct. 23 with Captain Busk-Wood in command for the first time as commodore of the fleet. The new commodore has been at sea since the age of 14 and an officer of the C. P. S. since 1910.

Missionaries Kidnaped

PEIPING, China, Oct. 26 (AP)—The French Embassy here notified the Japanese Army that nine European Roman-Catholic missionaries were kidnapped Oct. 9 from a French mission at Chengtingfu, 160 miles southwest of Peiping. This, the Embassy said, occurred just after Japanese occupation of the city. Among the captives are citizens of France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Netherlands.

U. S. and Britain Urged To Uphold 'Moral Fibre'

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26 (CP)—If the United States and the British Commonwealth would "stick up for our own spirit and moral fibre," other nations of the world might ultimately be brought around to their way of thinking about world relationships, Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General in New York, told the Canadian Club recently.

The two nations would not serve any useful purpose, though, by standing on any pinnacle of their own in a "holier than thou" attitude, for other nations also had their virtues, he said. Sir Gerald decried the growth of fear in the world today, particularly among the younger generation. Much of it, he was convinced, was due to too much speaking and writing by people who knew too little of what they were speaking and writing about.

Saskatchewan Food Quotas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—To aid Saskatchewan merchants as much as possible, all relief orders must be purchased within the province, provincial officials announced. Food quotas have been increased 22 per cent in Saskatchewan during the past year.

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Gear Shift Devices Star In New York's Auto Show; 1938 Cars Sleeker, Roomier

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—With the opening of the thirty-eighth annual New York Automobile Show in the Grand Central Palace tomorrow, motorists obtain their first all-inclusive view of what the 1938 automotive laboratories have done to improve the driving comforts and performance of 22 makes of passenger cars.

"Putting the world on wheels" is the slogan for this year's gala display which runs through Wednesday, Nov. 3, overlapping the Boston Show, which will be held Oct. 30-Nov. 6 as second in the long line of automobile exhibitions planned in all the major cities of the country.

In addition to the 22 cars represented, the New York exhibit contains seven makes of commercial vehicles and 15 of trailers, the largest display on record for nomadic Americans.

The customary atmosphere of selling confidence pervaded the exhibit galleries, only this year the manufacturers are backed by substantial figures revealing an increase of 12 per cent in their 1937 business as compared with the previous season.

Two Acres of Red Carpet

For a week, shiny new creations from Detroit have been sliding into the exposition halls, where two acres of red carpet were unrolled and an army of decorators was employed to tinker with vast expanses of blue, ivory and copper background. Most of the automobiles have been on display for days in showrooms, and some are even on the highways, but this will be the first opportunity the American public has had to see the different makes and models side by side.

Immediately after the Manhattan opening, similar shows are to be held by dealer organizations in a group of cities throughout the nation, including Boston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh. These will be followed by other displays in smaller cities.

Climaxing one of the greatest production eras of the automobile industry, the show is expected to attract an audience greater than in any year since 1928. Motor company executives have also been free in their predictions that the exposition forecasts a still better outlook for 1937-1938. While current business statistics and higher retail prices may dampen much enthusiasm, a preview of the models today established their right to command widespread customer interest for anyone with the ways and means to make a purchase.

Ford's Show Separate

The same could be said for the new products of the Ford Motor Company, which are to be exhibited separately in the concern's Broadway showrooms.

Passenger cars, of course, must appeal to the eye in these days, especially when dependable and "snappy" performance is taken for granted. America's manufacturers have capitalized the situation this year in their designing, which applies not only to fine exterior lines and trim appearance but to interiors which have a dignity and richness held especially appealing to feminine tastes.

Highly significant is the frontal appearance of the new models. Interest here centers about radiator grills, more of which this year are die-cast from non-rusting zinc allows and plated in gleaming chromium. Several have been made in two or more parts, separately replaceable if damaged in careless parking or collisions. Other cast parts of the same metals are employed for numerous body fittings and are found in increasing number on instrument panels, interior hardware and steering wheel hubs. At least one model has them as running-board parts. Running boards, incidentally now are much less conspicuous, by reason of narrowing to permit more interior room.

Fabrics in soft mellow tones add richness to new interiors, but apparently have been selected with due regard to serviceability and ease of cleaning. With them are blended a large variety of plastics, especially on instrument panels. New translucent plastics for dome and other interior light fixtures add to the beauty of the 1938 models.

External lines continue to follow the general trend toward better streamlining and are marked by changes which not only lower wind resistance, but set off the latest automobiles from those of earlier years in a singularly distinct class. Cleaner appearance apparently was the dominant objective of designers. This tendency is seen, for example, in fenders, which are deeply crowned and of streamline form or else are blended into the lines of the body. Some front fenders have recessed headlamps. Tail lamps and license plate brackets are also merged into the body, one result of which is to make the cleaning of automobiles much easier.

While emphasis has been placed upon appearance, important mechanical changes have been provided to insure greater safety, more comfort, increased ease in handling and refinement in numerous, uncounted details. Silence and freedom from vibration are achieved to a greater degree than ever before. Less frequent lubrication is required by the new models, according to engineering reports, which stress the installation of automatic features to reduce the number of calls and time spent at service stations.

Gear Shifting Easier

Shifting of gears has been made easier. Some models this year have automatic shifting; others employ vacuum-operated shifts in which the driver selects the gear to be used by finger levers on the instrument panel or just below the steering wheel. Sometimes he need not remove his hand from the wheel to shift gears. Partly as a result of gear improvements, front seats have been made roomier to provide the driver with more freedom of movement, and the front compartments of some models are large enough for three persons.

Aside from the shifting devices, transmission machinery has undergone many changes, among which is an automatic overdrive to reduce engine speed and increase fuel economy at high speeds.

Individual lines have their own special features to attract attention. The air-conditioned body of the new Nash has aroused advance interest; so has the defroster on the windshield of the new Packard.

All members of the General Motors line this year are provided with more attractive and comfortable interiors. Rivaling the General Motors models are those of the Chrysler family, presented with additional leg and elbow room, improved upholstery and noise abatement features.

Interiors Praised

Preview visitors have praised the splendid new cushions of the Pierce-Arrow line and the smart interiors of the Studebaker, executed by Helen Dryden.

Among American makes included in the Grand Central Palace exposition are Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, De Soto, Dodge, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, LaSalle, Nash, Nash-Lafayette, Oldsmobile, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Plymouth, Pontiac Studebaker, Terraplane and Willys. Only two foreign makes to be shown this year are the Italian Fiat and the French Talbot-Royal.

Special events designated for the period of the show are as follows: Oct. 27, Wednesday, opening; Thursday, International Day; Friday, Safety Day; Saturday, Football Day; Sunday, no special designation; Monday, Women's Day; Tuesday, Trailer Day; Wednesday, Nov. 3, closing.

When this correspondent took a quick turn about the pavilions today, he jotted down in his motor notebook several points of interest about some of the displays.

Notes on the Cars

Here are the pages from his memorandum:

Chevrolets—Both series show big advances in performance, economy, style and safety. The new "tiptoe-matic clutch" seems to promise greater ease of operation. Engine has a new light flywheel. Greatest change in appearance is in new styling.

Willys—Addition of a custom sedan, a de luxe coupe and a commercial "pick-up" model of 1000 pounds capacity feature the 1938 productions of this economical, light-weight automobile. The 48-horsepower motor is built by Willys and owners report 35 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Pontiac—Built on both six and eight-cylinder chassis, the 1938 models stress safety and excellent mechanical performance. An outstanding feature is the optional remote gear shift lever which frees the front compartment of all obstructions.

Plymouth—The 1938 Plymouth looks much larger and more luxurious. There are three "business" and eight "de luxe" models.

Lincoln-Zephyr — Gear shifting mechanism has been moved out of the way of driver and front seat passengers. There are two new convertibles, a sedan and coupe among the six body types of the new Lincoln-Zephyr line. The wheel base is now 125 inches—three inches longer—and the springbase has been lengthened to 136 inches. This should mean more riding comfort.

De Soto—The 1938 line has more powerful hydraulic brakes. Other features; rubber-mounted steering set-up, smooth instrument panel, flattened fixtures for safety, also replacement of robe rail by a silk cord for same reason.

Cadillac-LaSalle—Three important changes are stressed—new method of gear shifting, greatly improved motor and a new design for the flywheel. Exterior appearance is smarter. Engineers promise increase in safety factor.

Packard—Both the "six" and "eight" have seven full inches added to the wheelbase. There is a new type of all-steel-noiseless body. The chassis needs lubrication only twice a year and then at only 16 points.

Nash — Besides air-conditioning, the new models have vacuum automatic gear-shifting. The engine has been simplified, made more economical.

Chrysler—The wheelbase has been increased three inches on the 1938 Chrysler Royal; and to 125 inches on the Chrysler Imperial. Better engines and better bodies are featured in analysis of mechanical features.

Hupmobile—This make is on Broadway with its own showroom again. The 1938 models have all-steel bodies, safety glass throughout, double-action hydraulic brakes, extra-wide seats and distinctive styling.

Studebaker—Bodies of the 1938 Studebakers, presented in three lines, are nearly six inches wider than their predecessors at point of greatest width. Frames are lighter, but stronger. Vacuum transmission control is optional on President and Commander models. Overdrive is available on all models.

Graham—1938 models have an especially striking appearance. There are a host of motor and body improvements. An interesting feature is the new Tacho speedometer, charting both the usual miles per hour and the speed of the engine.

Lincoln—Twenty-one body types are offered prospective purchasers of the 1938 Lincoln family. These range from sport models of unusual smartness to town cars of characteristic Lincoln luxury and dignity.

Pierce - Arrow — Outstanding among mechanical features of the 1938 Pierce-Arrow line is the automatic overdrive which reduces engine speed at 40 and 45 miles an hour. The new "eights" and "twelves" are regarded as the fruit of the company's 37 years of experience in the motor field. Body and interior refinements exemplify the best traditions of coach-making.

Chair-High Seats

Dodge—Engineers claim 47 progressive improvements and refinements, including chair-high seats, high-safety interiors and "genuine" hydraulic brakes.

Hudson—Greatest driving feature is held to be the selective automatic shift transmission. All-steel bodies, duo-automatic hydraulic brakes are well regarded.

Oldsmobile—Both the "six" and the "eight" offer new optional automatic safety transmission, which is said to cut fuel costs 18 per cent to 20 per cent. Other features: turret top, air-cooled battery, weather-sealed doors, sound-proofing, no-draft ventilation and dual ride stabilizers.

Buick—The new "dynaflash" engine and torque-free springing are said to make the 1938 Buick chassis among the most modern in the world. There is a built-in defroster. Automatic transmission is available at slight extra cost on all Buick special models.

'The World on Wheels'

Some of the Dazzling New Cars Seen at the New York Automobile Show

Top Row—A Flick of the Finger and a Touch of the Toe! Women Particularly Like the Automatic and Semi-Automatic Gear Shifts. This Is a Hudson, With Gear Lever on Steering Column. At Right—Strikingly Modernistic Radiator Grilles of the New Oldsmobile Eight and Six. Second Row—At Left, the 1938 Chevrolet, One of the Most Changed Designs at the Show. Center Circle—Hupmobile's Dashboard, Showing Unusual Design for Radio Loudspeaker. Right—The Chrysler Royal. Third Row—Left, Interior of the Enlarged Pontiac. Center (Beneath Circle), the 1938 Cadillac. Right, View of Luggage Space to Show Roominess of the New Willys. Bottom—Left Center, the New Dodge. Right, the Nash Sedan

Auto Production Of 6,000,000 Units Predicted for '38

Motors and Motorways

The automobile industry today climbed behind the driving wheels of its sleek, streamlined 1938 models, set their automatic transmissions in motion and whirled down the first stretch of what is expected to be an unprecedented production year of 6,000,000 units.

What that will mean in the way of employment can be gauged through figures furnished by the Automobile Manufacturers Association regarding the 5,000,000-unit year of 1937. These figures revealed that during the last 12 months, 19,300,000,000 gallons of gasoline were consumed, 29,000,000 vehicles were registered, of which 25,600,000 were passenger cars, and 18,000 motor buses rolled down the factory assembly lines.

To produce these units required the services of more than a half a million employees who received wages in excess of $16,000,000, not to mention the thousands of workers on payrolls of allied industries, gasoline stations, lubrication plants, tourist services, hotels and other enterprises growing out of an annually expanding automotive kingdom.

Of all the rubber used in the United States, 75 per cent of it went into the automotive industry, which also absorbed 18 per cent of all the steel, 36 per cent of the lead, 14 per cent of the tin, 17 per cent of the copper and 89 per cent of all the gasoline consumed in the country.

Hence the slogan for this year's New York Automobile Show, "The World on Wheels."

Shows Held Earlier

Automobile shows are earlier this year than ever before. This is part of the industry's active efforts to provide more even employment throughout the year for all workers.

Chevrolet Higher

On the eve of the show, factory prices on the 1938 Chevrolets, somewhat higher than last year, were announced as follows:

"The sedan in the master deluxe series shows an increase of $26, from $770 to $796. The increase in the case of seven models is less than $30, and in the case of the other five is between $30 and $34, the latter figure applying to the master sport sedan.

"Following are the new prices: Master series: Sedan, $730; coach, $668; coupe, $648; cabriolet, $755; town sedan, $689; sport sedan, $750. Master deluxe series: Sedan, $796; coach, $730; coupe, $714; sport coupe, $750; town sedan, $750; sport sedan, $817.

"The prices quoted are the delivered prices at Flint, Mich., exclusive of state and local taxes."

A Plastic for Gadgets

The chemist has been busy doing his bit for 1938 shows. Among other things, he has developed a new material known as "lucite," a plastic which is transparent, is virtually unbreakable and can be molded to any shape. This plastic is being used for all dials, speedometers and clocks on the dashboard.

"Cordura" rayon is another product of the chemist this year. It is a fiber that goes into the manufacture of tires, increasing their potential mileage by several thousand miles. A heavy-duty, waterproof material called "cavalon" coated fabric is designed for upholstery to toughen it against hard usage.

New and striking colors are further contributions of the chemist.

Bantam Does 60 M. P. H.

The "Bantam 60," with an overall length of 120 inches, a potential capacity of 60 miles to the gallon of gasoline and a speed of 60 miles an hour, made its introductory bow to New York Show visitors this year. Models include coupes and roadsters only. The car has a four-cylinder engine, body of welded steel, automatic spark and sells at the factory for $400.

New Nash Cars Air-Conditioned: Glass Won't Fog

From behind closed doors where engineers have been busy for several months, Nash has brought out what is said to be the first air-conditioned automobile in history. Engineers call the adaptation of air-conditioning or ventilation to the car "thermodynamics." With this system, it is possible, they say, to drive a car in below zero weather, yet maintain within the car an ever-changing supply of fresh air at constant temperatures controllable by the driver. One advantage is that windows will not fog, it is said.

A visitor from Minnesota took his thoughts off the New York automobile show long enough today to describe a new traffic gadget developed in his state by a highway engineer. The gadget is called a "trafficscope" and operates on the same principles as a periscope to inform drivers going up a hill the conditions that lie over the crest.

By an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, the trafficscope, placed in position just above the highways at the top of dangerous hills, will do away with the need for expensive highway re-grading in the interests of safety, so the visitor asserted.

Roumanians to Get Preference in Jobs

BUCHAREST, Roumania (AP)—Valer Pop, Minister of Industries and Commerce, has decreed that industries revamp their staffs so that not less than 50 per cent of their employees are of the "Roumanian race." The decree, if enforced, was expected to make jobless many members of Hungarian and Bulgarian minorities.

Murphy Elected As President Of Audubon Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, associate curator of oceanic birds at the American Museum of Natural History, was elected president of the National Association of Audubon Societies at the thirty-third annual convention of the association here today. He succeeds Kermit Roosevelt, president of the societies since 1934. Dr. Murphy has just returned home from an expedition to Colombia. He has been a member of the association's board of directors and its treasurer for many years.

William P. Wharton of Groton, Mass., president of the National Parks Association, was elected first vice-president. Other officers elected were: Roger N. Baldwin, New York City, second vice-president; Guy Emerson, New York, treasurer; Dr. J. J. Murphy, New York, secretary; Irving Benjamin, assistant treasurer; Lester L. Walsh, assistant secretary.

John H. Baker remains as executive director, and Dr. Frank M. Chapman, curator of birds at the museum, is honorary president.

At this afternoon's session, Dr. Harold C. Bryant, assistant director of the National Park Service, urged prompt establishment of the Everglades aNtional Park in Florida.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 10:30 a. m., WRAX, 920kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

District of Columbia

Washington—Sundays, 10:45 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

New York

Buffalo—Fridays, 9:15 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
Utica—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

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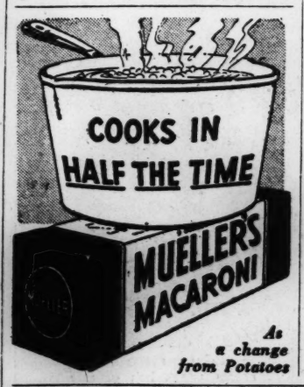

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THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Continuity of French Art

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

An exposition of masterpieces of French art is being held in the new museums erected on the Quai de Tokio for the Paris Fair, which are destined eventually to house permanent exhibits of modern painting and sculpture. The works are assembled in such a way as to give a general view of the artistic genius of France and to make possible a comparative study of it. To many visitors and even to many art experts, this exposition has been a revelation not only of the quality of French art throughout the various epochs and the varying techniques, but particularly of the continuity of this art through the centuries.

It is admitted that in the realm of plastic art France for a long time held a distinctly secondary rank. Not until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries did French painters and sculptors win first rank in the judgment of critics. Before that, unquestionably, the Italian, the Flemish, the Spanish and the Germans took precedence. No one can deny that Italy has a group of magnificence primitives; that at the time of the Renaissance the Flemish brought something very human —a kind of realism mixed with pathos—into painting; that Germany and later England prided themselves on having had outstanding portrait painters, and that Spanish superiority was clearly evidenced by Velasquez, Greco and Goya. But now France, in this exposition, presents proof that she too possesses an artistic heritage worthy of all these.

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The "Pieta d'Avignon" or the "Coronation of the Virgin of Enguerrand Charenton" would not suffer from the proximity of the most beautiful Italian picture. The "Mise au Tombeau" of Fouquet, so deeply sorrowful, is on a par with van Eyck; the Master of Moulins and Memling and the admiration felt for Holbein cannot prevent us from remembering that Clouet and Corneille de Lyon are the authors of portraits where everything is faithfully depicted without, however, becoming affected.

But France claims superiority in the fact that her genius remains essentially the same through the centuries; that it shows stability and an extraordinary faculty of adaptation to different periods. The explanation lies in the fact that French artists refrain from excesses and that they retain a measure of peace which lends a certain unity to their work throughout history. Thus we can trace the links which unite the first works of French art to those of our own time; and between fifteenth-century Jean Fouquet and a contemporary artist such as Gromaire, for instance, numerous resemblances can be picked out.

Through this sense of measure France has found the balance between apparently contradictory aspirations, between the discovery of a style and realism. The excess of the first has led certain countries to abandon humanity, to retain only a set of dead lines, which are elegant but inexpressive, deprived of emotional faculties. Elsewhere, excess of realism has led to caricature, to truculence, even to vulgarity, and more simply to the banal in the too-strict reproduction of small daily events.

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France has always avoided these two stumblingblocks, and when artists ceased to paint religious subjects to the exclusion of all others, the Lenain brothers, for example, took more familiar themes, representing the humblest peasant without falling into vulgarity.

This same preoccupation with style and with verisimilitude appears again in the eighteenth century, which is supposed to have been so artificial. Watteau, even in his lightest evocations, remains wedded to everyday things, and Chardin, using cauldrons and vegetables as subject matter, paints masterpieces of rigor and discipline. A David or an Ingres never loses sight completely of human life; the desire of the Impressionists for truth is not content with imitation, and Cézanne more than anyone else realizes the necessity of discipline. Can one deny today the composition and forethought brought by a Dufy, a Matisse or a Bonnard into the play of their brilliantly colored canvases, even when these appear to be spontaneous? And that is exactly where French excellence at the present time affirms itself, for the appearance of improvization is the most difficult task of the artist.

In order to regain its normal function, art will have to renew its contact with the public. There must be a return to conscientiousness and to that satisfaction provided by a well-finished piece of work which are the hallmarks of craftsmanship, and simultaneously a return to that modesty by which the work and not the artist is important.

These qualities were part of the grandeur of the Middle Ages and of the so-called Primitives. Then, styles were not classified as they are nowadays; the making of a tapestry demanded as much care and merited as much praise as the painting of a picture. The products of what we term today, somewhat scornfully, "decorative art," which includes tapestry, metal crafts and stained glass, were so beautiful as to be comparable to the masterpieces of painting and they have remained unsurpassed.

Here also, the Paris Exposition of 1937 enables us to draw comparisons. But how can we compare the ordinary manufactured Gobelins to those magnificent hangings from Angers, Le Mans, Beaune and Rheims? This time the link with the past is broken. And yet very little is needed to correct the errors of an epoch which has perfected techniques without knowing what to ask of them. A picture and a piece of tapestry are two very different things, as the new Gobelins director well knows. A truer comprehension and less confusion of styles will soon give the different crafts their old brilliance and lead them back to that tradition which is the glory of French art.

Shchukin as Bulychov and Mansurova as Shura in the Production of "Yegor Bulychov," at the Vakhtangov State Theater, Moscow

The Soviet Theater Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Fifth Annual Soviet Theater Festival, celebrated this year from Sept. 5 to 10, was host to a great number of directors, critics and theater-lovers from all over the world. This year the management of the festival presented a choice of two productions every night from the repertoire of the numerous Moscow theaters, enabling foreign visitors to see a fairly representative section of Soviet dramatic art. The selections ranged from the already famous "Anna Karenina" at the Art Theater, Glinka's "Ruslan and Ludmilla" and Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" ballet at the Bolshoi Theater, to less serious entertainment such as exhibitions of national folk-dancing and children's plays. Most novel was a performance at the State Gypsy Theater, the only theater in the world devoted exclusively to the Romany language and culture.

Of the purely dramatic offerings of the festival, one of the more unusual if less spectacular was Ostrovsky's little-known comedy, "Every Wise Man has Something of the Fool," at the Maly Theater. Written in 1868, the play is a broad satire on middle-class Russian life in the nineteenth century. Glumov ("Mr. Banter") is the wise man who aims to better his fortunes and social position by any kind of intrigue or deceit. He ingratiates himself with his wealthy uncle, Mamaev, and makes love to his elderly but coquettish wife. Through playing on the weaknesses of several important officials, he is able to obtain an excellent post. He even goes so far as to bribe an old fortune-teller to discredit his rival for the hand of Mashenka, the young girl he wishes to marry.

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But since "in every wise man is something of the fool," Glumov comes to grief through his own stupidity. His aunt finds out that he is to be married to Mashenka, and stumbles on the diary he has been indiscreet enough to write. A scurrilous journalist, whom Glumov has neglected to buy off, publishes a newspaper article exposing him. Nothing daunted, our hero winds up the play with a scathing denunciation of all his erstwhile victims. He points out that they are no better than he, and that their own weaknesses have made them a prey to his schemes.

The play was presented in its nineteenth-century setting. No attempt was made to modernize or abridge it, and Ostrovsky's contemporary idiom, so difficult for the foreigner to understand, remained unchanged. The audience probably saw a performance not greatly different from one of the seventies of the last century.

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The acting throughout was in the uproariously farcical style familiar to those who have seen Gogol's "Inspector General," done by Russian companies. Subtle effects are not striven for, and every ounce of the comic in any character or situation is played for all it is worth. Most hilarious was the scene between Glumov and his aunt, who tries to make her hypocritically bashful nephew confess his love for her. But although the comic element would seem too broadly stressed to a Western European audience, it was never overdone. Klimov, for instance, who played the self-important civil servant Gorodulin, had a ridiculous mannerism of throwing back his head, clearing his throat and brushing out his enormous whiskers. Although this gesture never failed to cause volleys of laughter, Klimov never did it too often or at the wrong time, when it might distract attention from more important business on the stage. Meyer, as Glumov, gave a successful picture of a clever, deceitful yet likable rogue.

It is a pity that Ostrovsky, probably the greatest Russian dramatist before Chekhov, is so rarely played in America, since such plays of his as "The Forest" and "Storm" are as much a part of the classical repertory in Russia as "The Cherry Orchard." They should be just as comprehensible to an American audience as to theatergoers in the Soviet Union, who are removed by as great a gap from nineteenth-century Russia.

Considerably less interesting to the average spectator was the Vakhtangov Theater production of Gorki's "Yegor Bulychov," which has been widely staged in Russia during the past year or so. In spite of its popularity, the play does not show Gorki at his best. The central theme is the passing of a two-fisted capitalist of the old school at the time of the 1917 revolution. The author aims to show the contrast between Bulychov, the intransigent, and his daughter Shura, who looks forward to life under a new régime. But although the vital figure of Bulychov dominates the entire play, the action is made confusing by several plots and sub-plots. There are too many characters who enter the play for a few moments and never appear again. They clutter up the stage and mystify the audience, distracting attention from Bulychov. J. E.

A Play About Clarence Mangan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Strictly speaking, "The Man In the Cloak," which had its première at the Abbey, is not a biographical play. Too little is known of the life of Clarence Mangan, patriot and author of the famous poem, "Dark Rosaleen," to provide material for a full-length work. What is known lends itself, however, to intensely moving dramatic treatment, and Louis D'Alton, making his first appearance as a playwright, hit on the expedient of making his second act a dream in which Mangan, in poverty and misery, re-enacts certain incidents of his descent.

The scene of the first and third acts is laid in a Dublin doss-house of which Mangan is an inmate. Where he sleeps is a sort of common-room used by all sundry who are either casual or permanent residents. The year is 1849, when Ireland is suffering from the aftermath of the great famine. The characters include the landlady, a woman of the streets, a philosopher given to using big words in correct fashion but frequently mispronounced, a pedlar and a worker given to spending his nights at wakes.

Such a collection of people offers opportunity for character-drawing and Mr. D'Alton has done his work well, albeit here and there one is strongly reminded of Sean O'Casey's Seumas Shields and Joxer Daly. There is little order in the development here, but there is a picture full of color as these people indulge in banter and repartee acrimonious or humorous. Into the midst of the scene comes Mangan, after four days of absence. He is in the last stages of exhaustion, but mentally he has lost none of those qualities which immediately stamp him as above his surroundings.

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The treatment throughout is unusual. The author, sensible of his lack of material, chose well when he decided to show us to what Mangan had fallen, and to make his environment the screen against which is outlined this sensitive figure made weak by the early goadings of his wastrel father. Mangan was a genius, and he preserved his lofty ideals even when he was degraded by drink and drugs and compelled to play the sponger in order to live miserably. All this is well brought out, and it looms large against the canvas crowded with converse detail. The nobility of Mangan's character stands out despite his ignoble way of living, and it is stressed by the vulgarity, greed and grossness of those about him. Mr. D'Alton has packed his play with detail and in this way achieves his purpose by cumulative effect.

While every member of the company served the author well, the acting honors go to Cyril Cusack as Mangan. Cusack is a young actor, who joined the Abbey forces about three years ago, playing minor roles. In Mangan he was given his first real opportunity and he rose to it. His handling of the long speech at the end of the dream scene, difficult on account of its varying emotions, was a superb bit of work.

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The play was staged by Hugh Hunt in his usual satisfactory manner. In the dream scene, however, he was strangely caught off his guard. The act is sheer fantasy and all who figure in it are mere shadows. Mr. Hunt erred in making some of them move about the stage, thus revealing themselves in solid form, and when they descended or ascended hidden but obviously substantial flights of steps realism entered and destroyed the illusion. This act really requires a revolving stage. Mr. Hunt compromised by means of the dimming out process. He fell short of success by using too much light where nebulousness was clearly indicated.

The author, Louis D'Alton, is an actor who tours his own company in Ireland. As an experiment, his play breaks new ground but one cannot avoid feeling that his method is not wholly under control. His intention is quite clear, but he seems to have just missed blending his material, so that the two-in-one tale may not be a strain to follow.

J. J. H.

The Carnegie International

II.—The American Section

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh, Penna.

Although the American section is the larger in the 1937 international exhibition of paintings at Carnegie Institute, it strikes one, when contrasted with the European sections, as comfortable, competent and reportorial. The American scene is the dominating factor. Just as good American painters a generation ago brought back their impressions of Europe so, today, they carry their canvases with them, north, south, east and west, within the confines of their own land.

That they are discovering America is, perhaps, a first step, and a purely visual one, toward understanding and feeling America. From this point of view the native section in the International takes on peculiar significance. American art, it seems to say, is not yet made, but is in the making. The threads are being gathered with which the future will weave the actual fabric.

Just how much the various Government art projects are responsible for the domination of the American scene over the art mind it would be difficult to determine, although the focusing of attention upon America has undoubtedly influenced the trend of subject matter.

Sometimes the painter's reaction is literal; sometimes it is tinged with imagination. Quaintly composite is Lauren Ford's "The Country Doctor," with a diminutive, dilapidated buggy hitched outside a cottage fence, while life in the village goes on. Naïvely handled, with something the flavor of an old-time sampler, this environmental composition is eloquent of rural American community life.

♦ ♦ ♦

In contrast there is Frank Mechau Jr.'s panoramic, pastel-toned, muralesque "The Last of the Wild Horses," a saga of the great open spaces, just as "The Country Doctor" is a saga of the eastern village.

While, at the moment, the farm seems more interesting to the American painter than the factory, there are still echoes of that erstwhile preoccupation of the native brush. "City Interior," by Charles Sheeler, paralleling a photograph in visual accuracy, provides documentary evidence of factory structures, so impersonal and unemotionalized that, were contemporary American civilization to be swept to oblivion, men a thousand years hence could use the Sheeler painting to reconstruct twentieth century forms. But the emphasis is on the forms.

"Nude by Penthouse Window," by Kenneth Hayes Miller, an artist who exerts strong influence on contemporary American art youth (see such a canvas as Clyde Singer's "Wind on the Avenue") reveals the master craftsman, but leaves one cold. Even Eugene Speicher's "The Blue Necklace," an outstanding canvas, proves the case for finesse of technique.

The proficiency of the American painter is thus somewhat appalling. It builds a beautiful body, but the breath is absent. There are a few exceptions, and they crop out among the imaginative landscapes rather than among the many figure compositions. Notable are "Mountain Splendor," by Henry E. Mattson, a fine, emotionalized organization of blues, grays, whites and greens that builds the fury and expectancy of storm, and "Earth Glow," by Millard Sheets, an eerie bit of color splendor using the forms of nature not realistically but emotionally to give the thrill of sun and wind-swept wilds.

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What America does and how it does it, however, concerns a majority of the painters. When eyes once focused on Europe returned home, they fastened first upon New York city, and brought an avalanche of cityscapes ranging from the drab to the photographic. That, too, has changed. The native painter is leaving New York behind him, to do some field work.

Rural compositions with feeling for the soil abound, and stretch from "Cape Cod Afternoon," by Edward Hopper, through the half-satiric "Wheat with Farmer," by Joe Jones, to "Smudging Oranges at 3 a. m." by Phil Dike. But there are echoes, also of a more sophisticated, occasionally rowdy America. There is, for instance "George C. Tilyou's Steeplechase Park," by Reginald Marsh, too obviously well ordered in composition to support its hilarity; or the barbershop local color of Aaron Bohrod's "The Hair Cut."

Strangely, perhaps, such significant American painters as Grant Wood, John Steuart Curry and Thomas Benton are represented either by old or by inconsequential pictures. Wood contributes his well-known "The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere"; Curry a still-life of flowers, and Benton "T. P. and Jake." "Parade" by Peter Blume, a much exhibited canvas, adds nothing to the freshness of the American section.

Social satire has its fling in William Gropper's "Candide"; while an individual and somewhat ironic viewpoint tinges Ivan Le Lorraine Albright's "Wherefore Now Ariseth the Illusion of a Third Dimension."

The award of first honorable mention and $400 to Robert Philipp, the only American singled out for honor, for "Dust to Dust" centers attention upon the story-telling aspect of a majority of the canvases in the International. The canvas, with obvious sentimentalism intensified by soppy rain, umbrellas and dank handkerchiefs, is rescued from banality through technical cunning.

(This is the second of two articles.)

Playwrights of Ideas

By Harold Hobson

London

The revival of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" at the Old Vic. with Miss Diana Wynyard in the cast coincides with the presentation at the Royalty of "I Have Been Here Before," a new play by J. B. Priestley. Mr. Priestley enormously admires Mr. Shaw, thereby showing his sound Yorkshire sense; and, indeed, the two authors have more than a little in common. Both are provincials, both have tremendous self-confidence and both write with a clarity and effectiveness that do the heart good.

Deeper comparisons than these can be drawn between them. Mr. Shaw is a dramatist because he is a philosopher. Mr. Priestley also is a philosopher; but he is a dramatist because of a driving inner compulsion. Mr. Shaw writes plays because he has certain things to say which matter to him profoundly, and through plays he is able to reach the largest possible audience in the most immediately effective manner. This fact is particularly evident in Mr. Shaw's best-known work, in "Man and Superman," for example, or "Back to Methuselah." No one presumably would have troubled to embark on those remarkable works for the sake of the story or of the characters. It was evidently the philosophy behind them that set Mr. Shaw tapping his typewriter.

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To a certain extent this is true of "Pygmalion." The tale, as is well known, is of a Cockney flower-girl who is taken up by a teacher of phonetics and passed off within six months as a duchess at an ambassador's garden party. Now, it is not to be imagined that Mr. Shaw has any very vital message to deliver on the subject of correct speech, but it has long been evident that he is fascinated by the problem of correct behavior. The question crops up again and again in his prefaces, and it dominates the last two acts of "Pygmalion." As Eliza Doolittle and Henry Higgins debate whether what matters is how people behave or whether they behave in the same way to all classes of people, the play takes on a new and passionate earnestness. On the personal relations of his characters he is less convincing. And so he triumphs rather as a thinker and a social theorist than as a dramatist.

Turning to Mr. Priestley, no one who has read his recent "Midnight in the Desert" or seen his lately produced "Time and the Conways" can doubt that he feels with remarkable strength and seriousness certain theories about the reality or unreality of time. In "Time and the Conways" his philosophical convictions were kept in check; only for a few moments did they specifically obtrude into the substance of the play. But "I Have Been Here Before" is more explicit. It contains one character, Dr. Gortler, who puts Mr. Priestley's ideas into the plainest terms possible. This German professor believes that people live the same lives over and over again, cycle after cycle, somewhat in the Greek fashion of thought. But not exactly so, however. For Gortler allows the possibility of learning from past experience, and thinks that certain people, who have experienced tragedy in some previous existence, may, as the critical moment approaches, wrench themselves free, and win happiness for themselves and for others.

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Now, if the playgoer violently disagrees with Mr. Shaw's opinions, the Shavian drama is likely to be exasperating in the extreme, because it is a drama of ideas and nothing else. But this is not true in any measure of "I Have Been Here Before." The playgoer may think that Mr. Priestley's theories about time are balderdash, but he cannot help being moved by the intensity of passion with which he makes his characters believe them. Four people are staying for a Whitsuntide holiday at a Yorkshire inn, and it is evident that one of them, Walter Ormund, played by Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, labors under a sense of tragic doom. This sense deepens and deepens through each act, until it becomes plain that the wretched man can see no escape from his perplexities save by suicide.

From the moment this is made clear, the play becomes extraordinarily moving. What Walter Ormund believes may be nonsense; but what he does with his belief is magnificent. The little scene in which Ormund puts the thought of suicide behind him is lovely in the extreme, a scene in which Mr. Priestley conveys a feeling of spiritual triumph rarely encountered on the modern stage. Even more moving in its simplicity is the last episode of all, when Ormund, who has just behaved heroically, realizes, in his brief talk with the innkeeper, that heroism is really quite a common thing in the world.

Mr. Lawson gives a memorable performance. In the opening scenes, he is a man hag-ridden, haunted, possessed: but in the moment of his victory his face lightens, and the shadow goes from the play, leaving it bright and shining.

The Gallery Trotter in London

By Frank Davis

London

The London galleries are recommencing their activities, and the first few days of October saw the opening of several one-man shows. Meanwhile an interesting communal effort on the part of the London County Council schools for arts and crafts has enlivened a section of the Underground station at Charing Cross. It is a more important affair than it sounds, first because the young people who contribute to it will in due course exercise real influence, and secondly because one may argue that good designs in the thousand and one common things of life, such as electric fires, cups and saucers, containers for macaroni and tins of candies, mold public taste to an extent your great individual painter can hardly hope to attain. This is not belittling the latter's achievement, but merely pointing out that it belongs to a different category.

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To judge by this exhibition, the wrappers of books and the boxes of commerce are going to be delightful—at once gay in color and severely restrained in form; the furniture shown is comfortable, simple and free from fuss; but the dresses, with one exception, display an alarming lack of the most obvious elements of good style—it would appear that we are destined to present the most charmingly designed tins of toffee to a female population dressed in over-trimmed, badly-cut potato sacks.

However, it is notorious that the worst rarely happens, and it is possible that before long both instructors and pupils will emerge from this morass of finicky banality. In any case, this is a most entertaining and thought-provoking exhibition, and it is to be hoped that it will become an annual feature.

Experimental sculpture by Miss Barbara Hepworth is on view at the Lefévre Gallery. Miss Hepworth spends laborious days in carving out of blocks of wood or stone, not human or animal figures of classical tradition, but large, upright, monumental structures, reminiscent of the dolmens of Neolithic man, or objects which resemble nothing whatever—sheer adventures, as it were, in solid geometry.

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Such sculptures, thus described, sound a little bleak, and to some eyes are so remote from ordinary experience as to be dull; but it must be admitted that the relations of the various forms to one another, and the subtle play of light upon them, can often be wholly delightful. At the same time, one must point out that these are virtues which are common to the ordinary run of sculpture. Is it necessary to wander so resolutely along a path which seems to lead to a wilderness of mathematical abstraction? Is there not something a little childish in placing two wooden balls side by side, calling that a sculpture, and bidding one admire the beauty of their curves in relation to one another? Why bother to carve them when you merely have to take the jack and one of the woods from the nearest bowling green and arrange them nicely on a little table?

Personally, I prefer the purely mathematical approach of a certain Henrici, otherwise unknown to fame, who, in 1876, before the phrase "abstract art" came into fashion, made a model of a complicated mathematical formula without having the slightest idea that he was producing a work of art. This is an agreeable, restful combination of planes and curves and is to be seen, not in an art gallery, but in the Science Museum at South Kensington.

What I feel is really interesting in the work of sincere and gifted artists like Miss Hepworth is not what they are doing today but what they may be doing tomorrow, when they have cleared their thoughts of rules.

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Next, two painters. Mr. A. Stuart-Hill shows a few portraits and paintings of London bridges at the Redfern Gallery, and recreates for the modern world, with becoming romanticism, the tradition of the topographical artists of an earlier period. His pictures are accurate representations of fact, with due regard to the particular atmosphere which envelops the Thames as it flows through the city. Mr. A. Ziegler, at the Wertheim Gallery, shows another part of the river, that at Chelsea. He is at his best in water color; indeed, he seems to think in water color, for his oils give the impression that he is not quite happy in the heavier medium.

The Leicester Galleries have opened with three exhibitions at the same time—slight, sensitive drawings by Francis Butterfield, paintings and water colors by the Belgian artist, Marie Howet—soft browns and greens, agitated line and sometimes rather inchoate composition—and the high-keyed paintings of Kisling, finely modeled and blazing with color. Altogether a stimulating trio of artists, of whom the last two are scarcely known in England.

Berlin, City of Music

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Berlin

The capital of the German Reich recently celebrated its seven hundredth anniversary by a week of festivities. Processions, battles of flowers, fireworks, a great festival play in the Olympic Stadium, exhibitions and popular garden fêtes combined to make a vivid picture.

After so enthusiastic a cult of the present-day it is good to recall the past. For even if political reminders are more numerous than cultural in Berlin there nevertheless still remain some noteworthy achievements in the artistic and scientific spheres. This city undoubtedly has no such venerable cultural traditions as Rome, Paris or Vienna, yet for two centuries it has stood in the first ranks among the European capitals as a cultural training ground. Berlin's architecture has made valuable contributions to baroque, to the romantic classicism roundabout 1800, and to the most modern style. Its university has produced professors of world repute, its theaters have played a leading role since 1900 while its film industry had, even as early as 1920, produced a significant work of art in "Dr. Caligari's Cabinet."

But it is in its music that Berlin has the greatest claims to international recognition. Unfortunately, this significance has not been emphasized as it should have been at this anniversary. The musical part of the Festival Week contained only three programs of typical Berlin character. Edwin Fischer's chamber orchestra played all six Brandenburg Concertos, which Johann Sebastian Bach dedicated to a Prussian prince; Hans von Benda conducted at the Schloss a number of orchestral works, among which were included compositions by Frederick the Great, and old Berlin works were given by the Chamber Music Trio, consisting of Günter Ramin, Paul Grümmer and Reinhard Wolf.

Handel's "Herakles," which had been given during the Olympic Games last year in the same impressive setting, has no inner connection with this city, nor could the choral and orchestral pieces from Bach, Brahms and Beethoven, which the organist, Hans Georg Goerner, performed, claim any close relationship with Berlin's cultural history.

Since 1933, the position of modern music in Germany has become difficult. Many musicians have left Berlin. But after the early crisis, concert and opera life have again taken on an intense activity. Cosmopolitan tendencies are again beginning to show themselves. Youth is demanding its rights, not being content with the traditions of a great past. It desires vital understanding and contact with the world.

Mechanical Thriller

By Arthur Pollock

New York

George Abbott has definitely the formula for success in what might be called the Class B drama. The plays he produces are never lofty in any way, the fields of the intellect cannot lure him. But he knows precisely how to manufacture fun, fun that arises from gags, brisk dialogue, swift movement. His plays are sophisticated in the Broadway sense, though they cannot satisfy the mind that has traveled. He is smart.

Now he presents his first play of the new season, a forced mystery comedy called "Angel Island," at the National Theater. There are gags in it as usual, and much rapid running about. This time, however, the speed and the glibness have not their accustomed effect. "Angel Island" is an extremely mechanical bit of entertainment and quite empty. If it does not altogether reduce his method to an absurdity it does at least exhibit him as a producer and director very much at a loss to know what to do with a play slightly different from the type with which he has had his greatest commercial success.

"Angel Island" was written by Bernie Angus and whipped by Mr. Abbott into whatever kind of shape it has at the National. It has no point whatever, is merely a string of incidents hung together artifically with a view to making noise and thereby entertaining an audience that deserted the theater some time ago, an audience that asks little of the drama save that it agitate it in the most elementary fashion.

The play takes its title from an island on which are a group of people gathered for a house party. All are lay figures strangely assorted. A large woman with a gigolo, a group of dishonest business men, two wives and two husbands ugly and unhappy because of the unfaithfulness of two of the quartet. Decidedly unpleasant people. One of them is murdered. There is talk of buried treasure on the island. With these characters, the treasure and the murder the author and the producer do what they can. Chiefly what they can do is to equip these unlovely folk with no semblance of reality at all but a great number of not very good jokes.

One murder follows another, as in so many plays of the kind that have been visiting New York stages for years. The lights are constantly being turned off and on to rouse fear. Figures struggle and grunt and groan and shriek in the dark. Any number of the characters are subject to suspicion. In other words Mr. Abbott's "Angel Island" is, though fast, hackneyed and utterly without inspiration.

Probably the best of the players is Eric Wollencott in the role of an agile butler.

Orchestras in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Carnegie Hall, which usually houses our major symphonic concerts, has returned to the musical picture with the season's first local visit of the Philadelphia Orchestra, on the evening of Oct. 19, and the opening event of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony's complicated schedule, on the evening of Oct. 21. Thus the greater orchestral parade finds itself well under way. Fritz Kreisler as soloist fortified the Philadelphians' program, which had as conductor not Leopold Stokowski, but Eugene Ormandy. No soloist lent strength to the Philharmonic-Symphony's solemnity. John Barbirolli conducted.

In conspicuous respects the initial occasion as engineered by Mr. Ormandy scrupulously preserved for the people from Philadelphia their established Stokowskian tradition. A great deal of Bach was heard, and the conductor did without desk, score and baton. The Bach dispensation offered at once an orchestral transcription made by Lucien Cailliet, who plays clarinet in the orchestra, of the great Organ Prelude and Fugue in B minor, a transcription that had not been played in New York before.

Candor compels the admission that in spite of the frequently successful imitation of the organ achieved by the transcriber—of course an old hand at that sort of arrangement—this part of the concert was not without its tedium. Perhaps Mr. Cailliet had not done his job quite so expertly as is his wont, perhaps a performance less than ideal was mostly responsible.

More Bach followed immediately—the E major Violin Concerto. And here Mr. Kreisler, for all his command of style, did not escape the general depression. However, the beautiful Adagio produced much of its proper effect.

A miscellaneous second half succeeded the Bach half of the program. Mr. Kreisler now came into his own with the Mendelssohn Concerto which he must have played numberless times in the course of his long career. As always it was a pleasure to listen to his noble treatment of the easily sentimentalized Andante and to observe his judicious tempo—not too fast—in the Finale. The audience gave him an ovation.

The remaining numbers were the Roger-Ducasse "Sarabande" (done with the aid of the Choral Society of the University of Pennsylvania, Harl McDonald, director) and Ravel's ubiquitous "Daphnis and Chloe" Suite No. 2.

Unlike Mr. Ormandy, Mr. Barbirolli stuck to the baton. One new work adorned his program, a "New Suite" for strings, four horns, two flutes and cor anglais of his own contriving, based on six pieces of various provenance by Purcell.

Artistically this "New Suite" proved to be the feature of the concert, even though arranging the Carthaginian woman's famous air from "Dido and Aeneas" for English horn might seem a trifle naïve. But in any case the suite showed good workmanship and was well played.

Before it we were treated to the "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture of Berlioz and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; after it to Balakireff's symphonic poem "Thamar," and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger."

It would be hard to say whether Berlioz or Beethoven made the more noise in the hearing. Both had their deafening moments. Indeed, we had with us again the hyperenergetic Barbirolli of a year ago, for whom no fast tempo was quite fast enough and no fortissimo too loud, no contrast too drastic, no attack too biting. The conductor was absorbed, devoted, lavish, untiring, but much of the orchestral tone was strained and harsh, and such elusive matters as poetry and romance betook themselves to other parts.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra will present concerts in 28 Middle Western and Southern cities during the coming season. All the out-of-town concerts will be conducted by Vladimir Golschmann, with the complete orchestra of 90 players.

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C. I. O. Startles A. F. of L. With 3-Point Peace Demand

(Continued from Page 1)

a counter-proposal tomorrow. He indicated that the C. I. O. program had created a sensation. Announcing the recess this morning, he said:

"You can't expect them to come out of a dead faint and keep right on negotiating."

Asked how George M. Harrison, federation chairman, reacted to the C. I. O. plan, Mr. Curran said:

"He's still quivering."

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., appeared surprised when informed that the C. I. O. had made an offer:

"I will make no comment," Mr. Green said, "because that will go to our committee for consideration. I have nothing at all to say about it."

Indicative of the national importance of the parley, the Federal Government intervened unofficially by assigning James F. Dewey, experienced Labor Department conciliator, to shuttle between the negotiating committees of the two factions and attempt to hold them in conference.

White House Interest Keen

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said today the department was "taking no part" in the meeting and that Mr. Dewey was acting "solely as a friend of both parties" and not in any official capacity. White House interest in the negotiations is keen. Labor division has proved one of the most embarrassing legislative and political difficulties faced by the New Deal.

The most hopeful factor is the rank-and-file demand on both sides for peace, which observers believe has forced reluctant leaders to make a gesture of negotiation, in some cases against their will. If these negotiations can be carried through the first week it will be a hopeful sign, though ultimate success will probably depend on the strength of the rank-and-file demand for agreement, and the degree to which this demand can be made articulate.

The question of jurisdiction is the major one. Involved in it is whether the C. I. O. shall be received back in the A. F. of L. on such terms that it could out-vote the A. F. of L. unions, and hence dominate them. Naturally the federation group will resist this to the uttermost.

The complexion of the C. I. O. drive for membership has changed in the last year. For the first year of its life, starting in 1936, it devoted itself to organizing the unorganized. Its success seemed to justify its formation, for it signed up millions of auto, steel, rubber, textile, radio and other mass production workers.

Raids Back and Forth

In its second year, however, the C. I. O. has made a big membership gains by raiding A. F. of L. fields and in some cases producing secession in Federation locals.

A year ago the obstacles to reuniting the two wings of labor were small compared to today. Industrial C. I. O. unions like the auto and radio workers have issued charters to locals composed of watchmakers, tannery workers, farm implement mechanics, pickle factory employees and such varigated groups.

The A. F. of L. has retaliated on its side by chartering rival textile workers, newspaper reporters, coal and metal workers, and similar groups into unions.

The original conflict over the C. I. O. demand that industrial union charters be issued to the mass production industries has tended to disappear. In the recent A. F. of L. convention at Denver the report of the resolutions committee, for example, declared that industrial vs. craft unionism was no longer the issue.

"Today there is no definite line anywhere that marks trade or craft unions apart from industrial unions," the A. F. of L. declared. "There are far more industrial unions within the A. F. of L. than there are of like character in the C. I. O."

Clashes

Here are some of the jurisdictional clashes that face the two groups: A. F. of L. Carpenters vs. C. I. O. Woodworkers; Federal Machinists vs. C. I. O. Steel Workers; Federation Aircraft Workers vs. C. I. O. Auto Workers (in parts plants); Federation's International Brotherhood of Electric Workers vs. C. I. O. United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Federation's Electric Street Railway Workers vs. C. I. O. Transport Workers.

In the oil fields, various A. F. of L. metal crafts and the Bailer Makers Union (working on tanks) face the C. I. O. Oil Field Workers Union.

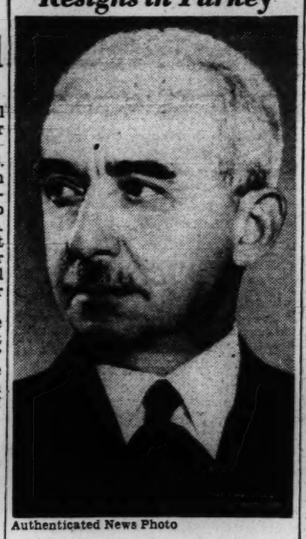
In shipping, the Craft Boiler Makers Union faces the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

On the sea it is a struggle between the Federation's International Seamen's Union and the C. I. O. National Maritime Union.

In canning, the Federation's National Council of Cannery Workers is pitted against the C. I. O. Canning, Packing and Allied Workers. And so the battle goes.

The prospective C. I. O. demand that all its unions be accepted intact into the A. F. of L. fold is regarded, therefore, as an unlikely final condition, and one that is advanced for bargaining or strategic purposes.

Resigns in Turkey



Authenticated News Photo

Ex-Premier Ismet Inonu

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gen. Ismet Inonu yesterday presented to President Kemal Ataturk his formal resignation as prime minister.

Jelal Bayar, minister of national economy, who had been acting prime minister, formed a new cabinet.

President Ataturk approved the Bayar cabinet, which involved changes only in the economy and health ministries.

Dewey Challenges Marinelli's Staff To Fingerprinting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 — The emergence of a new era in municipal government continued to be projected by mayoralty campaign developments here today as a drive, perhaps without parallel in American city affairs, crystalized to break up permanently the relationship between organized politics and organized crime.

Special prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, Fusion-Republican candidate for district attorney of New York County, now has presented the picture of this partnership between Tammany Hall politicians and the underworld with cinematic clarity by bringing into his campaign the case of County Clerk Albert Marinelli, Lower East Side Tammany "boss" and one of the most important braves in the wigwam. Preparing his indictment with the same care that has made him the nemesis of a racket ring which had built a $100,000,000 enterprise out of organized crime in this city alone, Mr. Dewey has been able to hurl one of the most sensational bombs ever exploded in a city contest here.

As in his assignment to crush racketeering, he concentrated on the "big-shot-gangsters" instead of the "small fry," Mr. Dewey is the first to gun for the "big-shot-politicians," and is able to say, in the loud tones of supporting evidence, things which were only whispered here before on how politics has fostered invisible government and the political structure has come to be peopled with "gorillas, thieves, pickpockets and dope peddlers."

Dewey Adds to Accusations

Today Mr. Dewey had added to his documented detailing of the connections between the dominant political machine here and organized crime. New counts in a challenge to Mr. Marinelli that he line up his district's county committeemen and election inspectors for fingerprinting. His original charge against the Tammany leader gave the names of 22 of his county committeemen who had police records that classified them as "robbers, horse thieves, burglars, and dope peddlers."

Referring then to the only statement that has emanated from Mr. Marinelli regarding the charges that if he decided to comment he would give a written statement to the press, Mr. Dewey declared that the only satisfactory answer possible would be for Mr. Marinelli to submit his county committee and election inspectors to fingerprinting.

"We might then pick up another 20 or 30 along with one or two fugitives from justice," he said. "If he had been kind enough to do that three years ago for the Federal Government, his personal chauffeur might have been picked up as a fugitive."

Meanwhile, the Dewey blast against Mr. Marinelli had stirred the City Affairs Committee, of which John Haynes Holmes is chairman, to announce that after the campaign it would press for legislative action to outlaw such conditions.

Dramatize Need for a Change

"These disclosures now being made by Mr. Dewey," it states, "are dramatic confirmation of the need for constructive and fundamental change in our political system so that the leaders, great and small, of political parties, shall be directly responsible to the citizens of their communities, under government control, for the honest management of their political parties."

In the Democratic camp, no heed was being paid to the Dewey citation, with Jeremiah T. Mahoney, LaGuardia oppenent for the mayoralty, subordinating all other issues to his attempt to line the Fusion Administration with the "red" front. Taking President Roosevelt's New Deal phrase, "we've just begun to fight," Mr. Mahoney had laid the lines for his final week of the campaign as the signal for "really serious bambardment of the red trenches that wind in a slimy labyrinth around city hall."

Mr. Mahoney's opening broadside concerned the American Labor Party, a militant factor in the Fusion support of the LaGuardia ticket. This, he declared, was no labor party at all, but an organization "created by Luigi Antonini (its state chairman and a leaders in Garment Workers' Union circles) as an adjunct of the Communist Party," and "practicing a cruel and shabby deception on the working men and women of New York," in a campaign "to exact millions of dollars from their rackets."

"What a situation that is," he said. "The Democratic Party has championed the cause of labor for 30 years. Never in its history did it ever ask a single workman to contribute a dollar to a political campaign."

Other Campaign Developments

Other outstanding campaign news today concerned:

The filing with the board of elections of the Dewey Citizens' Committee financial report, showing receipts of $92,368.42 and disbursements of $85,650.38. This listed such contributors as Harry F. Guggenheim, John D. Rockefeller Jr., the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, John Hay Whitney, Thomas D. Thacher, William Nelson Cromwell, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Nelson A. Rockefeller, and C. V. Whitney.

It brought hottest statement from Harold W. Hastings, Mr. Dewey's Tammany opponent, that has thus far marked his campaign. Declaring that his own campaign expenditures totaled only $6945, Mr. Hastings saw the Dewey accounting as "a barefaced attempt to purchase for cash the district attorneyship of New York County.

Samuel J. Foley, district attorney of Bronx County, Democrat up for re-election, whom Mayor LaGuardia yesterday charged with making a "deal" with James J. Hines, Tammany district leader in the Harlem area of Manhattan, that opened the Bronx to rackets, invited the Mayor to put his charges in writing, waive immunity before the Bronx Grand Jury and face prosecution for criminal libel.

Schacht Quits Economic Ministry in Reich Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders have not been as to whether Germany should rearm, nor, for that matter, as how great her rearmament should be. They have rather been due to divergence as to the best way in which rearmament could be accomplished without bringing tremendous hardships, not to say economic catastrophy, and radical changes in the whole economic structure, in its wake.

Dr. Schacht has continuously followed a policy which has sought through increased exports to pay for the raw materials and foodstuffs which have to be imported. Those who have favored a much speedier rearmament policy have adopted the attitude that the Third Reich can stand on its own feet and has sufficient reserves of labor to overcome all obstacles.

Two Plans in Conflict

The present struggle is really that between Dr. Schacht's "New Plan" and the Four-Year Plan, which Col. Gen. Hermann Göring is carrying out as Herr Hitler's plenipotentiary. It is a struggle which began even before General Göring assumed his new post, but which has been carried on contrary to Dr. Schacht's ideas, during the past year. In fact, since the spring of 1936, the former Minister for Economic Affairs has had practically no influence over German economic developments.

Even his severest critics have had to admit the suppleness of Dr. Schacht's financial genius under the most abnormal circumstances. When he became president of the Reichsbank for the second time in March, 1933, he set about preparing a moratorium of foreign debts which was put through three months later.

On June 28, 1934, he took over the Ministry of Economic Affairs vacated by Dr. Kurt Schmitt, and a few months later he introduced his "New Plan" for maintaining German economy, while at the same time finding the wherewithal for colossal rearmament and labor-creation schemes which were to produce a temporary settlement of this state's unemployment problem.

The so-called New Plan consisted of a system of foreign exchange control and clearing agreements such as international commerce had not experienced heretofore, with the rationing of imports of all raw materials and the subsidizing of exports by a levy on all industry, especially those branches which profited most from the improved conditions at home.

The demands of rearmament, it was hoped, could be met from increased exports. But a number of factors, particularly the rapid strides made towards autarchy at home, made this impossible.

Adjustment to Resources

The position as Dr. Schacht sees it today, to judge from comments in the Deutsche Volkswirt, an economic weekly expressing his opinions, is that the time has come when Germany must adjust its aims to its resources. Today it maintains that this country has come to the end of its tether, that its credit apparatus is overburdened with bills of short-term indebtedness, which are based upon unproductive goods, and so public expenditure must be only for essential purposes. Such purposes, it is fair to assume, do not include the expenditures on great building schemes which are either in source of construction or are planned.

Under conditions such as these, it is not difficult to understand why Dr. Schacht is so strong an advocate of colonies for Germany, as it evidently appears as one of the few ways out for the Third Reich, except that of war.

The Four-Year Plan for the greatest possible autarchy for this country has won a temporary battle. This means that the policy of finding substitutes for foreign raw materials will proceed, that millions of marks will again be spent upon the building of new laboratories and factories in which to experiment and manufacture. Whether the Third Reich is rich enough to stand all this "unproductive" investment the future will reveal.

It is generally assumed that Dr. Schacht leaves the Ministry of Economic Affairs with few regrets, seeing that economic policy is almost entirely in General Göring's hands.

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—Col.-Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring's magazine, The Four-Year Plan, in its current issue, said Germans abroad were gradually becoming "moral, spiritual and economic factors upon which the Reich could count as representatives of her cause in the respective countries."

The magazine estimated there were 30,000,000 German-born persons abroad and explained Nazism's idea of fruitful exchange of cultural and economic goods in which it viewed Germans abroad as the natural intermediary. It emphasized that work for the Reich in this direction "must absolutely be in accord with fidelity and loyalty for the people and the country in which the individual lives."

Story of AP for Films

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—David O. Selznick, president of Selznick International Pictures, Inc., has announced, that Edward Chadorov, Hollywood writer, has been assigned to do the story adaptation for the forthcoming motion picture, "Freedom of the Press," based on the history of the Associated Press.

Tariff

(Continued from Page 1)

in the proposed trade agreement. They further announced as a counter move to what they fear is the intent of the administration that they would ask Congress at the coming session to increase by 50 per cent the current tariffs on shoes.

Mr. Hull explained that the hearings now going on are entirely of a preliminary nature designed to bring out all pertinent facts. No negotiations can be opened until 30 days after the hearings are concluded. Shoes are included on the list of items for discussion because they are a major item of trade between the two countries and it is assumed that Czechoslovakia will ask for reduced tariffs.

Opposed to Reduction

In addition to Mr. Hull's official explanations it was further explained unofficially that information obtained at the hearings can be used in averting a request for lower tariffs on some particular item of trade as well as for an argument in favor of a reduction. The impression left with observers is that the state department is preparing itself with a defence against such a request and has little or no intention now of granting any shoe duty reductions.

At the hearing Jay Otis Ball, speaker for the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, testified that Bata, the single large Czech shoe manufacturer, offers at retail in the United States a woman's shoe for $1.17½ which the four largest domestic manufacturers cannot possibly produce for less than $1.30.

Competition of this type—based on labor and other manufacturing practices which he declared have been condemned, even by the Minister of Commerce of Czechoslovakia—has virtually driven the American manufacturer out of the domestic American market for low-price shoes, as well as ruining a once great American export industry.

Mr. Ball estimated the total loss to the American manufacturers from Bata competition at $24,548,000 and the total loss to American labor in wages at $44,503,000 over the past 12 years.

The current duty on shoes of the type involved in the protest is 30 per cent. Even if the duty were raised by 50 per cent on the manufacturer's value the wholesale price of the Bata shoe in the United States—both freight and duty paid—would be only $1.20 per pair, or still 10 cents per pair below the domestic cost of production, he said.

Massachusetts' particular concern over possible shoe duty reductions was expressed again by George E. Dalrymple, mayor of Haverhill and president of the Mayor's Club of Massachusetts, who testified that 90 per cent of Haverhill's industry is in the manufacture of cheaper grades of shoes. "Any act which kills that industry kills Haverhill," he declared, warning of the serious relief burden which would fall upon the community and state should this ensue.

Speaking for the State as a whole Mayor Dalrymple declared that "we want the trade of nations, we desire friendly relations with all nations.

"But," he insisted, "we need the trade, the good will and the welfare of our thousands of American workers safeguarded. I believe that the interest, the welfare and the jobs of our thousands of American men and women supersede all other interests which may through good intention be promulgated for the furthering of economic peace abroad."

The position of a single manufacturer was presented by Charles F. Johnson Jr., general manager of Endicott Johnson Corporation and son of its founder. Seconding Mr. Ball's contention that the industry must have higher tariff protection to live, he announced that the principal shoe manufacturers planned to ask Congress for this increase during the coming session. He pointed out that if in the meantime a trade agreement had been negotiated, they would be automatically barred from recourse to Congress, which they insist they need if the cheap grade shoe market is not to be lost to Bata and if the entire shoe price structure is not to be wrecked by this Czechoslovakian competition.

As evidence of what may be expected if the tariff increase is not granted Mr. Johnson testified that on June 9 of this year his company learned that they had lost a $350,000 order from one of their best customers to Bata and that another of their biggest customers "discontinued buying several lines of our shoes a few months ago and started buying similar shoes from Bata."

The character, extent and vehemence of the protests presented to the committee over suggested shoe tariff reduction is believed here to forecast a determined opposition to the entire reciprocal trade agreement program during the coming session of Congress. The State Department has never encountered opposition approximating what has been exhibited here during the past two days in the formulation of any of the 16 trade agreements now in effect. It is a challenge which is causing the freer trade school led by Secretary Hull much concern and is expected to lead to legislative struggle which will either break of confirm the Hull policies.

Boycott Rated 'Act of War' By Army Officer

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Maj. George Fielding Eliot, of the United States Army, in a radio broadcast sponsored by World Peaceways, said that any boycott, embargo or blockade against Japan might be considered by that nation "an act of war," to be resisted by armed force.

Other speakers were Dr. Frank Kingdon, president of Newark University, and Dr. J. Max Weis.

The Japanese cannot afford to lose their war in China, Major Eliot said, and he expressed the view that they would meet one kind of force with another kind. "They will use their powerful little navy," he predicted, "to escort expeditionary forces to the Philippines and Borneo, and will establish themselves in possession of those islands before any effective interference can arrive either from the United States or Europe." Unless Americans are willing to risk becoming involved in a war, he said, they must abandon any plans for a boycott.

Dr. Weis, on the other hand, asserted that the American people "want the President to apply the Neutrality Act, and they want Congress to revise that act to impose mandatory embaroges on cotton, oil, steel and iron."

Dr. Kingdon asserted that "the President and the Congress will have to modify, if not abandon, the Neutrality Act, because it does not constitute an international policy, but only a retreat from one." Enforcement of present treaties, he declared, will not cure the ills of the world, but merely aggravate them.

D. A. R. to Copy Records

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—Daughters of the American Revolution began today a 50-year project to gather in their library here copies of all the genealogical and local history records of the nation. Millions of records of births, marriages, deaths, deeds and wills will be copied.

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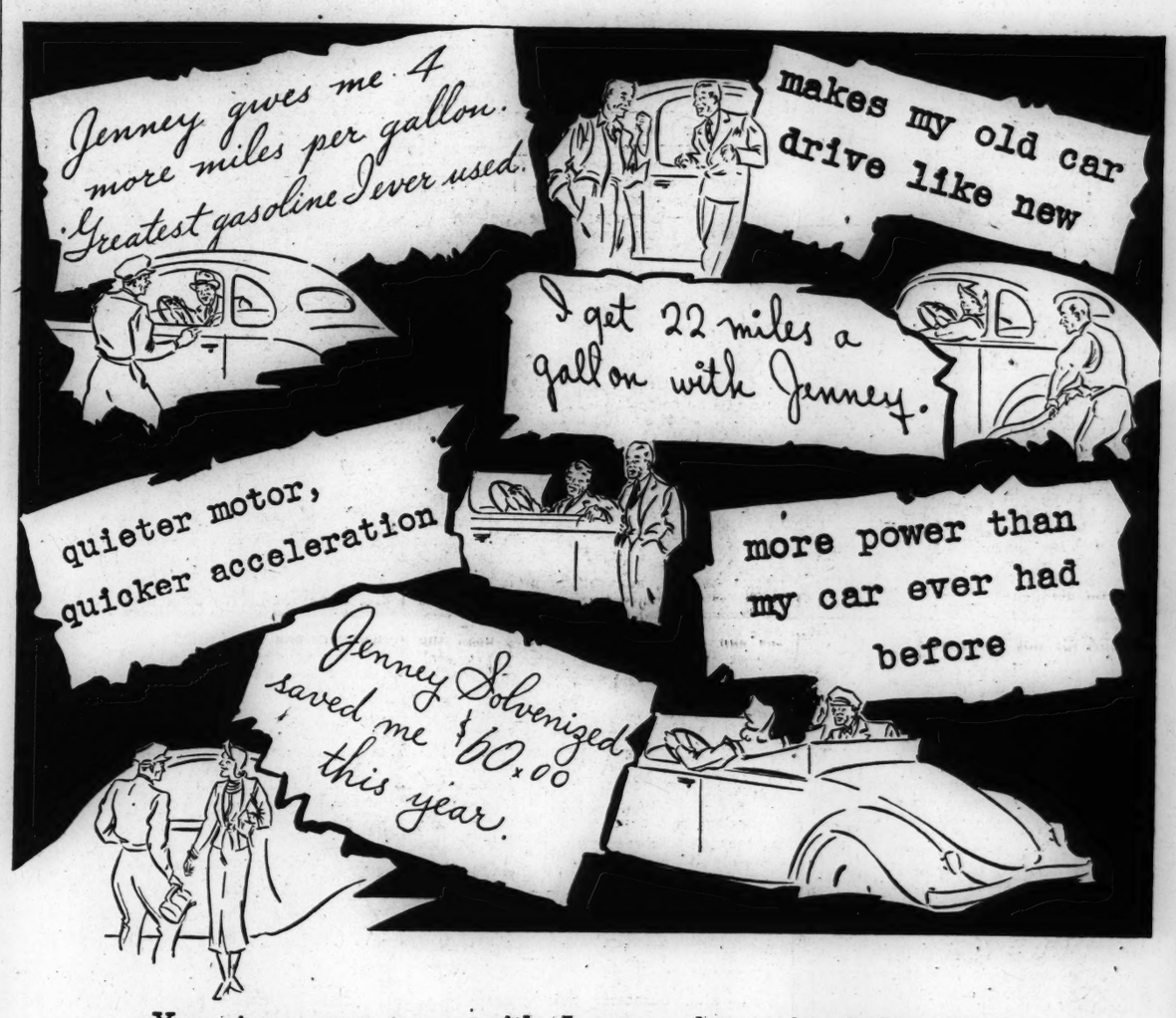
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The Streets of Bridgetown

TO AN American or Frenchman a street is a thoroughfare along which buildings are privileged to stand. It is a symmetrical institution laid out by a civil engineer.

To an Englishman such notions seem topsy-turvy. To him the buildings are the important item: the purpose of a street is to give access to them, thus its duty is to conform to the conditions they set. Where they crowd together, let it squeeze to the alley size. Where they shoulder each other at odd angles, let it make use of what remnants of real estate it can,—sidle off in a curve, or come to a regretful dead-end. And where they stand back in amused indulgence, let it expand into a bit of green square, like a good servant quick to respond to his masters' whim.

There are points in favour of both notions as to what a street should be. The French street is airy and handsome; thanks to the steady width of its pavements you can make use of it while thinking of higher things.

Not so, an English street! The penalty for day-dreaming is a tumble into some in-curving gutter. But while these crotchets force attention to the hard realities of the world, they also make the world more interesting by increasing the store of its surprises. For where the French street displays a reliable and continuing charm, the English one reveals gruff blundering beauties, picturesque and unexpected.

♪ ♪ ♪

BRIDGETOWN IN BARBADOS, most English of British cities in the New World, is served by streets which are models of surprise. Their sides are not parallel, their walks for the most part are non-existent, and they wander extremely.

Over them lean gables and galleries, and the jessamies of high-walled gardens. Doorsteps make innumerable bridges across their deep gutters. Knockers and knobs in polished brass twinkle along them like galaxies of scattered stars.

Here is a hole-in-the-wall and a bit of counter: *Early Teas Served.* Here is a church-tower, with a clock. Shopwindows are crammed with flannels, cricket bats, and toast racks. Through a gate ajar, an acre of staring green meadow is visible, with a red cow looking fat and fiery, knee-deep in the grass: the English love of the country has devotedly preserved a fragment of it near the heart of town.

At the foot of cross lanes nod the masts and bowsprits of schooners. Furled topsails hang in heavy blobs against the sky, the lightermen strain at their great oars, sugar bags and molasses puncheons are piled high.

Here is the old Ice House, where sea-captains, in the days when ice had to be fetched by ship from Newfoundland, threw pennies from the upper windows for the Broad Street urchins to scrabble for, and sat down to suppers of sea-eggs and flying-fish. Here is the Library, classical and serene, with its ranges of leather-backed volumes in mellow rows. Under the fig tree by the bridge, coachmen snooze and their horses droop their heads, waiting for custom from those old-school Britons who want to ride home to the tune of hoof-beats down the winding ways.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT BRIDGETOWN IS no drowsy capital. Barbados is one of earth's most populous islands; while daylight lasts, these English streets, confused and labyrinthine, teem with black people on their tens of thousands of errands.

Donkey carts dispute the right of way with bicycles whose bells set up an incessant jingling. Laundry bundles, bread-fruit heaped in baskets, tanks of sweet drinks, ride by balanced on the women's heads. Chickens peer out beady-eyed from under small boys' arms. Labourers glistening with sweat push hand-trucks laden with flour. Loafers, careless of the shoppers who stumble over their outstretched legs, crowd into a few inches of shade to play African bean games. In front of the Swan Street notion-stores the hawkers stride up and down, with the white fringes of the lace and insertion they offer for sale swinging about their ears.

Yes, Swan Street for laces, thread and buttons. The wares spill out of the shop doors in endless profusion; and overhead the galleries on the two sides of the thoroughfare lean so close that gossip can be exchanged, when traffic is not too noisy.

For provisions, here is Roebuck Street, broad and curving. In the hot air rise the coarse and nourishing smells of salt fish, salt meat, onions, and pepper. The onions hang in braided festoons from the shop ceiling-beams; on age-blackened counters the coppers and shillings clank, and tots in rags, standing on tiptoe amid the crush of haggling customers, hand up crumpled shopping lists.

James Street is the street of tailors; a lean, crooked, pink-painted way, whose open doors are peopled with men at sewing-machines. As day nears its end, the carefree apprentices fall to singing over their last hour's work, while the older, more arduous stitchers hum absent-minded tenor parts.

♪ ♪ ♪

SIX O'CLOCK! The chimes ring out from various towers. The streets burst with homegoers; shutters are fastened up, and gables, leaning overhead, catch the light from lamps that begin to shine, and set their brightening triangles against the darkening sky.

It is after nightfall that Tudor Street rouses to life, earthy and social. Loud-mouthed black boys jest and guffaw; from behind drawn blinds comes the pulse of thumped tuneless pianos. The fruit-women jabber and cackle, or sit like bronze idols with kerosene flares flickering on the trays of offerings before them, and the scorched smell of over-roasted peanuts for their incense.

Through the clatter and laughter, the faint strains of choir music manage to drift: it is practice night, the tall windows behind the lacework of mahogany boughs in St. Mary's churchyard dimly glow. This is like a grove in the quiet country! The heavy scent of the jessamies settles through the warm air, as the organ-music swells in the slow amen.

Abruptly, from the maze of shanties beyond Lake's Folly Lane, drums break into a tumult of barbarous thudding. The footways that twist in toward it are dark as the inside of a shoe—except where some crone in a tumbledown doorway stoops to blow the coals in her charcoal-pot to a crimson bright incandescence.

Around the darkest corner of all, an earth-paved square opens among the little tottering houses; flares nailed on a wall shed a fitful light, below which lean the drummers, pounding away. Up and down paces a fifer with his black cheeks a-glisten, and a sharp shrill tune whistling from his instrument.

♪ ♪ ♪

"IT'S A SHIP," a small boy whispers when I ask what is going on; and, "Where's the Navigator?" the crowd shouts, packed around the square. We are just in time; out pops the Navigator with a grin and a bow, and the neighbourhood's evening entertainment begins.

It is a mock military drill, an impromptu burlesque. The little army includes women of sixty and boys of six, stepping very high at "Mark time!" and marching off into the gloom and back into the zone of yellow light again, to the powerful African music. The Navigator maintains an exaggerated seriousness, as do some of his soldiers—others are all tricks and deviltry. The little girls skip to keep up, and their mothers, running out from the crowd, join in the steps for a moment, treading a grotesque pattern to draw a laugh.

Midway in these doings there is an intermission, and everybody joins in a song. And later, while the mock army stands at real attention, and the drummers moderate their jungle frenzy, the fifer plays *God Save the King.* Then, for the finale, one last sudden assault on the drums: *Crash!*

In the wave of silence that sweeps down over the shanty roofs, come the civilized harmonies of the still practising choir. Near the churchyard the voice of the surf can be heard, at the foot of the dark, empty streets.

By the quays the schooners restlessly ride, hawsers strain, and there rises the abrupt midnight crow of a rooster in a coop on one of these dark decks. And as if morning had come with the call, a coachman in his stand under the fig tree wakens and turns and whips away: the lamps cast the shadow of horse and wheels sprawling on the pavement; the walls, from their various facets, echo the clatter of hoofs.

What errand has the old man gone on, I wonder, down the crooked, sleeping streets of Bridgetown? And in imagination I suddenly find myself in his carriage, eyes wide, as it lurches forward into the Unexpected.

GLANVILLE SMITH

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEAR MONTERREY: *A Woodblock Print by Jessiejo Eckford*

IN THE Southwest, where the sun is specially hot and bright and where the high altitude gives great clarity and brilliance, the crisp, strong contrasts of landscape, the sharp shadows on the little adobe houses from their overhanging thatched roofs, are well suggested through the simplicity and directness of the woodblock print. Anyone who has been near Monterrey will be reminded of the tall blue mountains near at hand; of the low adobe houses, once painted strident colors but now mellowed by time and the seasons, that straggle up the hillside; of the quiet emptiness of the village street during the hot summer days, disturbed only by a donkey or an occasional large-wheeled cart drawn by a diminutive ox.

The artist, Jessiejo Eckford, lives in Texas, and has found a rich field of material for her medium in her own state and in Mexico.

Restoration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY gives as synonyms for the verb "restore," "replace; refund; repay; reinstate; revive; recover, heal, and cure." Some other definitions of the words are "to put back into favor; to bring back to a healthy state; to deliver from the consequence of sin," and "to make calm or tranquil in mind."

During his ministry it is recorded that Jesus restored life to the dead, sight to the blind, co-ordinate movement to the lame, activity to the paralyzed, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, clear thinking to the insane, and health to many ill of various diseases. These healings are proofs that God's law of perfection is ever operating in behalf of harmony, restoring to men the lost sense of man's spiritual perfection as the image of God. Not only did Jesus restore harmony to those who appealed to him, but he revealed the true concept of God as the supreme Lawmaker.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who discovered the Science of Jesus' teachings, says of him in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 51), "His purpose in healing was not alone to restore health, but to demonstrate his divine Principle."

Jesus said to the three disciples who were with him on the mount of transfiguration (Matthew 17:11), "Elias truly shall first come, and restore all things." A study of Mrs. Eddy's definition of Elias makes this statement more readily understandable (Science and Health, p. 585): "ELIAS. Prophecy; spiritual evidence opposed to material sense; Christian Science, with which can be discerned the spiritual fact of whatever the material senses behold; the basis of immortality." Jesus said substantially that the understanding of creation as spiritual should be restored to consciousness before man's perfection and immortality would appear.

Christian Science is awakening thought to the understanding of God and His spiritual creation, and in proportion as this understanding is gained, health is restored, supply and harmony are established in human affairs. Whether the problem be the restoring of health, supply, strength, lost property, self-control, faculties, or peace, the law of God, when understood and properly utilized, is adequate to meet the human need.

Let us see how a practical application of the teaching that God is good, that He made man and the universe good, and that His unvarying law maintains perfection, operates to bring to the individual a sense of harmony whereby he may perceive the ever-present goodness of God. A student of Christian Science who found that good things were slipping away from her, and that those who owed her money were not paying their obligations, went to a practitioner for help. In relating her difficulties, she criticized a number of individuals severely. It was brought to her attention that if she would see God's law operating in her behalf she must begin to feed her thought with the true concept of God, man, and the universe, and not allow herself to confuse man, made in God's likeness, with the Adam dream, or false sense of man. She was shown that she owed a debt, and must correct her own thought by seeing the real man, perfect, as God made him. When the student obeyed Paul's injunction (Romans 13:8), "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another," a great improvement took place in her affairs.

Another student had her purse taken while she was shopping. She immediately obeyed Paul's advice to the Galatians (6:1), "Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one in the spirit of meekness; considering thyself, lest thou also be tempted." She refused to believe in dishonesty as a part of man's nature, and began to conform her thinking to the standard implied in the words "ye which are spiritual." She realized that she had been believing certain conditions involving imposition to be real. She corrected this by knowing that not one of God's children can impose upon another, any more than one figure in arithmetic can impose upon another, each being governed by its perfect Principle. Her entire concern was to establish in her thought the concept of perfect creation. In the course of the afternoon her purse was restored to her.

We may pray with the Psalmist (Psalms 51:12), "Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation," recognizing that it is we who have lost sight of God's laws through ignorance or disobedience, and that His law of perfection has not ceased to operate. Then as we bring our thinking into line with divine law, the promise will be fulfilled (Joel 2:25), "I will restore to you the years that the locust hath eaten."

I Have Beheld the Dawn

I HAVE beheld the Dawn
Coming like a great swan
Gracefully up the river of the morning,
Making for the strewn, white
Crumbs of the stars.

I have beheld the Dawn
Slowly and mysteriously
Unfolding,
Like a huge
Thirsting lily
Drinking the dewdrop stars.

I have beheld the Dawn
A great silver chalice
Upborne of invisible hands
And pressed
Silently, gradually,
Against the vine of the stars.

A. E. JOHNSON

Wild Apples and Mint

NOT yet can I find it in my heart to store the green mint jelly in the dark recesses of my cupboard's lowest shelf. For now the sun shines through the jars upon the window-sill, transforming each into a cool, translucent, giant emerald. It is too beautiful to hide away.

Yesterday the jelly was a tawny mass of pulp bubbling in the pot, and a bunch of spicy mint hanging from the curtain, where each breeze that rocked it sent forth a fragrant whiff. Full of the spicy scent was our apartment, sending my memory back to the day, a month ago, when my mother and I made mint jelly, green like this, in her New England kitchen.

My brothers had driven me to the Gloucester shore. It was warm, and we ran laughing into the water, dived through the waves, then perched high on the rocks above to dry in the sun. Later, as the rays began to slant, we roamed through the dunes and far back from the water's edge came upon the remnants of a farm. Raspberry bushes, grape vines and fruit trees, huddled together in the midst of sandy hills, had entwined their branches in a jungle-like density. No sign of a house was there—only miles of rolling dunes.

High on the top of a sand hill, we found shrubs sprouting, and on the branches—small green apples! Sour to the taste, the apples were not good to eat. But for jelly they would be superb. Down on our knees in the silver grit we bent, and filled our sweaters, our jackets, our pockets with the fruit.

Next morning I went to a quiet garden in our New England village. There a fragile lady, silver of hair and gentle of voice, took me to her mint patch, and broke off a handful of the aromatic sprays for our jelly-making. I told her of the apples, and our day at the sea.

"What a pity," she shook her head, "that you must go away from all these dear haunts to an ugly city like New York. You'll find nothing to compare with this down there, I fear."

But here the jars are, gleaming emerald in the sun.

Two days ago we donned our country clothes, locked the door of the apartment, and rode away from the city and all its people. Far out to the country we drove, along roads arched with autumn's golden panoply. Into a meadow, shielded from the road by a grove of evergreens, we turned, and ate our noonday meal upon a sunny slope, where lilac bushes raised protective branches above empty foundation walls. At the foot of the hill, a tiny stream wove silently through lush meadow grasses. And no sound marred the quiet, no throb of passing motor nor whish of tires. Only a rare bird song or the wind in the branches ruffled the stillness.

Down to the brook we went, and there, crisp and fragrant, grew a bed of mint. Not a few sparse fronds, as in my friend's herbaceous border, but luxurfant plants—a throng of them. We gathered thick handfuls of the sweet-smelling stuff, and as we lifted our heads, there against the sky, I saw an apple tree, its branches laden with fruit.

We raced to the tree. Apples lay thick upon the ground. No one, we conjectured, knew or cared about the tree in this wild place. So we stuffed our pockets, went to the car, and filled a bag we had there.

And now I find it hard to shut away the row of glasses on the sill, each one a magic green and silver globe that takes me far from noisy streets and clamoring crowds, back to the abandoned orchard where grew the apple and the mint.

Not many days hence we shall journey to New England again for a visit, and I shall take with me an emerald jar. Perhaps I shall tell the lady of the garden that in New York, too, one can make green mint jelly.

M. S. C.

When Stravinsky Was Nine

MY PARENTS were not specially concerned with my musical development until I was nine. It is true that there was music in the house, my father being the leading bass singer of the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg, but I heard all this music only at a distance—from the nursery to which my brothers and I were relegated.

When I was nine my parents gave me a piano mistress. I very quickly learned to read music, and, as the result of reading, soon had a longing to improvise, a pursuit to which I devoted myself, and which for a long time was my favorite occupation. There cannot have been anything very interesting in these improvisations, because I was frequently reproached for wasting my time in that way instead of practicing properly, but I was definitely of a different opinion, and the reproaches vexed me considerably. Although today I understand and admit the need of this discipline for a child of nine or ten, I must say that my constant work at improvisation was not absolutely fruitless; for, on the one hand, it contributed to my better knowledge of the piano, and, on the other, it sowed the seed of musical ideas. . . .

Apart from my improvisation and piano-practice, I found immense pleasure in reading the opera scores of which my father's library consisted—all the more so because I was able to read with great facility. . . . Imagine my joy, therefore, when for the first time I was taken to the theatre where they were giving an opera with which as a pianist I was already familiar. It was "A Life for the Tsar," and it was then I heard an orchestra for the first time. And what an orchestra—Glinka's! The impression was indelible, but it must not be supposed that this was due solely to the fact that it was the first orchestra I ever heard. To this day, not only Glinka's music in itself, but his orchestration as well, remains a perfect monument of musical art—so intelligent is his balance of tone, so distinguished and delicate his instrumentation; and by the latter I mean his choice of instruments and his way of combining them. I was indeed fortunate in happening on a *chef d'oeuvre* for my first contact with great music. That is why my attitude towards Glinka has always been one of unbounded gratitude.—From "Stravinsky: An Autobiography." (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Saving Face in China

ALTHOUGH the word is not a new one, the Chinese have added to the richness of the English language by giving an added meaning and a new use to the word "face." In its new, Sinological meaning, it was for a century or more purely a China Coast word, unknown except on the Western shores of the Pacific, but in 1934 it was formally adopted and legalised by the editors of the Oxford Dictionary, who define:

> lose face, of Chinaman, be humiliated.
> save person's face, spare him from open shame.

These brief definitions give but little hint of the very important part that face plays in all affairs of life in China. It embodies a code of human relationships which enjoins on everyone the obligation, in all circumstances, to help his fellow-man to maintain his self-respect and to hold up his head in pride. In a way, it is a code of toleration and forbearance which enables Chinese to live together under crowded and highly competitive conditions with a minimum of friction. A man's misfortunes, or the results of his foolish acts, are not held up to derision, because that would make him lose face. In this way enmities are avoided. If one comes out the loser in a business deal, the victor does not push his advantage to the ultimate, but grants the unfortunate one some little concession so as to remove the sting of humiliation from his defeat. It is at the same time a mental stimulus and a moral bulwark for the individual, as everyone more or less instinctively tries to avoid any act, or any course of conduct which might cause him to lose face, that is, to be openly shamed or humiliated. On ethical grounds it is, of course, open to the charge of insincerity for, in great measure, the loss of face lies, not in the shamefulness of one's conduct, but in the misfortune of exposure.

No one in China is too lowly to treasure and guard his face, that is, his dignity and self-respect. And no foreign resident has ever accomplished anything in dealing with Chinese if he failed to take this factor into account.—From "Four Hundred Million Customers," by CARL CROW. (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

On Observing the Stone-Mason

SEPT. 11, 1851. Every artisan learns positively something by his trade. Each craft is familiar with a few simple, well-known, well-established facts, not requiring any genius to discover, but mere use and familiarity. You may go by the man at his work in the street every day of your life, and though he is there before you, carrying into practice certain essential information, you shall never be wiser. Each trade is, in fact, a craft, a cunning, a covering, an ability; and its methods are the result of long experience. There is a stone-mason, splitting Westford granite for fence-posts. Egypt has perchance taught New England something in this matter. His hammer, his chisels, his wedges, his shims or half-rounds, his iron spoon,—I suspect that these tools are hoary with age as with granite dust. . . . His work is slow and expensive, nature is here hard to be overcome. He wears up one or two drills in splitting a single stone. He must sharpen his tools oftener than the carpenter. He fights with granite. . . . His tread is ponderous and steady like the fall of a rock and yet by patience and art he splits a stone as surely as the carpenter or woodcutter a log. So much time and perseverance will accomplish. One would say that mankind had much less moral than physical energy, that any day you see men following the trade of splitting rocks, who yet shrink from undertaking apparently less arduous moral labors, the solving of moral problems. See how surely he proceeds. He does not hesitate to drill a dozen holes, each one the labor of a day or two for a savage; he carefully takes out the dust with his iron spoon; he inserts his wedges, one in each hole, and protects the sides of the holes and gives resistance to his wedges by thin pieces of half-round iron (or shims); he marks the red line which he had drawn, with his chisel, carefully cutting it straight; and then how carefully he drives each wedge in succession, fearful lest he should not have a good split!—From "Men of Concord," by HENRY D. THOREAU. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Road Map

ROUTE 9—but here there is no clue
To show the way the dahlias grew
At the cottage gate where we had tea,
And a dusky garden, thrown in free.
Junction—but never a mark to show
The little valley that seemed to know
We would be camping there the night,
Under a shower of starry light.
Road Unimproved: and still no sign
Of the cabin that now is yours and mine,
Hidden away on a mountain road.
(Remember the brook and where it flowed?)
Maps are great for mileage and signs,
And for People Who Read Between the Lines!

E. A. C.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

School Use of Newspapers as Texts in a Democracy

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Education Includes Newspaper Reading

Survey Shows Many Schools Counting Intelligent Perusal Essential to Citizenship Training

Saving Our Schools
Twentieth of 52 Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"The free press," writes a high school principal, "is perhaps our first and last line of defense in a democracy; but only when the general population can read it intelligently and evaluate it correctly do free speech and a free press become a strong line of defense for the rights of man." It is the business of the school, he adds, to teach students how to read their press intelligently.

* * *

An election is on. Mother and Dad are reading their warmly partisan newspaper and taking every bit of its campaign material as indisputable fact. (It has, you know, been done!) Bud, aged 17, is reading the same paper, but he scarcely knows a political battle is being waged. Sports and comics are his dish. As for Sis, she too peruses the paper when she gets a chance at it, but her gaze falls only upon the radio page, fashions, comics and advice to the lovelorn—although she is not at all lovelorn herself. It is just a habit.

Now comes something to change this state of affairs in this family circle. In the high school that Bud and Sis attend the principal is keenly interested in helping young people to become aware of the larger world around them, to know it better and understand it better. Newspapers, with all their faults, he thinks, are the most practical means for giving this understanding which he believes is absolutely essential for the success of democracy both in Plaintown, where they live, and in the nation as a whole.

Plan of Teaching Often Used

He talked the matter over with his teachers of social science and English. He found them in sympathy with his viewpoint, but aware of certain practical difficulties.

"We've taught current events for a long time, you know, but we haven't got very far in really interesting the children in public affairs. They don't know how to read the newspapers," was the comment.

"Then it's up to us to teach them newspaper reading," came the conclusion.

Out of that talk or something like it came a new kind of newspaper study in Plaintown High. A unit of study was worked out in American government. An entire month was devoted to the one subject of "how to read a newspaper." The study began with an analysis of daily papers. Bud, a member of this class, got interested in counting up the first page columns devoted to various subjects, crime, scandal, world affairs, in the paper his mother and dad took. Other students brought other papers and reported their anaylsis.

Need to Know Methods of Reporting

Then came a study of the newspaper's manner of reporting events. The students made a discovery: Editors and newspaper owners often let their own opinions color the news. It's important to know who is speaking through a given newspaper so you can allow for personal bias they agreed. Democratic papers told a very different story from Republican papers in the campaign that was then going on. Bud chuckled: he would have some good material for starting an argument with mother and dad now. All he'd have to do would be to read the other side's paper. This political business was interesting, he decided, when you saw it was like a debate.

Sis also got some new thoughts about reading newspapers. Sis knew that some books were much more worth your time than others, but she had never thought that there was the same kind of difference in newspapers. But now, because of discussing newspapers in English class, she realized that it was just as important to use your head in buying a newspaper as in buying a suit if you wanted quality. Then she learned that after you buy a good paper, you want to get the most out of it, and that means selecting what to read. It's lazy to let old habits guide you. She found also she had to explore her paper in order to clip good material for her oral themes. It would sound silly to report on movie gossip and advice to the lovelorn. She began to look for stories about good things that were being done in the world.

Influence On the Home

Of course conversation at the home of Sis and Bud changed considerably after the youngsters got these new interests. And Dad got the surprise of his life when he remarked one night, in his authoritative manner, that it would be foolish to attempt to get city manager government in Plaintown—no system of government is any better than the people that run it—and he heard Bud say:

"I bet you got that argument from the Plaintown Bugle. But you know the publisher is chairman of the county committee of his party, and how could you expect him to want to throw his friends out of office?"

* * *

Of course this story of the Plaintown folks is an imaginary one, but it is based on experiences in many communities. Some schools have made remarkable headway in this important civic training but the majority, it must be admitted, have not yet attempted anything of the kind. The Judd Club with headquarters at the University of Chicago recently made a study of what was being done in this important field in 100 high schools selected because of their progressive principals. It found that only 29 out of the group gave instruction in newspaper reading. Less than half the principals replying to the questionnaire said they thought the subject ought to be taught. But in schools where the effort to teach intelligent newspaper reading has been made, principals were enthusiastic about the subject.

What students get out of such instruction is shown in an editorial written by a member of a group in Lansing, Mich., which analyzed two Michigan newspapers as part of their school work. The editorial was published in the Student Leader, a national student-government publication.

Courtesy of Crescent Studio, Latrobe, Penna.

Student Editors of Latrobe High School, Latrobe, Penna.

Studying two papers commonly read in his home town, the Lansing boy who wrote this editorial found that one of them gave seven of its 16 front page headlines to crime on a certain day, and that its competitor gave seven out of 15. Here's what the student editor had to say about it:

> Glorification of the American criminal has been carried to the ultra stage. Complacent acceptance of these policies by the public has denied the more serious and thoughtful problems the importance due them.
>
> Why do newspapers publish accounts of numerous major and minor crimes? Because that is apparently what the public wants. . . .
>
> Would the public read stories other than those of crime? The Chritian Science Monitor has a large circulation and it devotes its pages not to scandal, but to the serious political and economic problems of the day.
>
> Newspapers will continue to play upon crime until the citizens now and in the future refuse to purchase publications monopolizing scandal. We are the ones to make the change in the newspapers. We are the ones to demand decent literature. . . . We need newspapers with clean front pages. Do we want them badly enough?

This student's implied conclusion, that newspapers can be improved if the public wants them better and that such improvement should be the outcome of widespread study of newspaper reading in school, is shared by C. C. Harvey, editor of publications for the Department of Secondary-School Principals of the NEA. Mr. Harvey thinks this is one of the good results to be expected from teaching newspaper reading in high schools.

Better Teaching Methods Needed

The great need now, as Mr. Harvey sees it, is for better developed methods of teaching newspaper reading. It is a study about which very little is known. No textbook to his knowledge has been published. Teachers who think the subject worth teaching have little to guide them.

That students need specific instruction in this subject, Mr. Harvey believes, is borne out strikingly by the Judd Club survey mentioned above. Co-operating principals put the club's questions to many hundreds of youngsters, and the replies showed a general lack of discrimination in newspaper reading on the part of the youngsters. Charles H. Judd, the eminent Chicago educator for whom this club was named, himself expressed surprise at the negative findings of the survey.

"Do you believe everything you read in the newspapers?" the youngsters were asked. It was found that about 68 per cent of those who read newspapers at all believed all they read, or at least said they did. This average figure was arrived at by first taking averages for the schools, and then averaging the school percentages.

Lack of Selection

In one school 97 per cent of the girls were willing to go on record as taking their newspapers in toto without question. The boys did a little better, for in no school did more than 88.4 per cent assert that they gave complete credence to the printed word as published in their daily journals. On the other hand, in the school which had the most discriminating group of readers the girls were a little more critical than the boys. But even this best group out of a group of already selected schools contained plenty of believers in the infallibility of the press. Nearly a quarter of the girls here said they relied on the accuracy of everything they read.

In these same schools, a study of the pupil's newspaper reading habits showed that large numbers of youngsters lacked the ability to select the best their newspapers have to offer. In 35 of the 44 schools reporting, comics got the most readers. Between 90 to 100 per cent of the youngsters said they read the funnies. In about the same number of schools, an equally high proportion said they glanced over the front page. No other part or feature in the paper got this high percentage of readers. But in 18 schools, practically all of the boys read the sport page, and in a few schools nearly all the girls read fashions and radio news.

Pages that got attention from less than half the students in practically all of the schools included those carrying music and art news (theater news, however, was fairly well read), household hints, financial news and editorials.

The lesson drawn from this study by the educators here was that training in newspaper reading is greatly needed, and that methods of teaching the subject need to be developed.

New methods of interesting pupils in the newspapers are constantly being tried. A current events bulletin board, called The Daily Exhaust, is a project carried out at the University High School here. Pupils clip articles of importance from the daily papers, and an editorial committee se'ects and arranges them on the bulletin board, for all to read as they pass. By having a different committee for each "edition" of the Exhaust, many pupils are drawn into this activity.

Some teachers have found educational value in having half their class subscribe to one newspaper, half to another, during the month devoted to the unit of study. Comparison of the two papers by the group brings out differences in policy, inaccuracies to be watched for, and the relative merits of different newspapers, they find.

Other teachers believe that the way to awaken interest in current affairs is to have their pupils subscribe, while in school, to weekly news reviews such as The American Observer or Scholastic, published expressly for high school readers. These papers give the background of the news in a comprehensive way, and furnish excellent material for discussion. Readers following them can be well informed on current affairs. Their considerable circulation indicates that they do fill a need. Whether they succeed in teaching young people to read adult newspapers intelligently is another question.

Measuring With Common Sense

The daily newspaper is already in everybody's hands; and this, it seems, is the paper that everybody needs to know how to read. Therefore the most significant work is probably being done by the schools that are teaching boys and girls to select the best newspapers from the newsstands, and to pick out, from those they buy, the material they believe will enable them to understand what is happening in the world about them.

Then, when these boys and girls say, in the words of Will Rogers, "All I know is what I read in the newspapers," they can hope to have some of the humorist's keen sense of values about the news he read, a sense which enabled him to take it for what it was worth and measure it up against a standard of common sense. And if they can do this, they will certainly be better citizens.

Tomorrow's article will run in the news columns.

More Student Jobs

Three Experiences With the Make-Your-Own Variety

In sending us the article which follows, the writer of it, said: "I am enclosing a postscript to the very helpful article which appeared on your page on September 21st, 'College Girls and Student Jobs.' I literally photographed my way through college,—even though I was a rather mediocre photographer when I began. As a result I do not think my experience was too specialized to be available to many, and I am sending it on in the hope that it may prove helpful."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a great many colleges there are students who would like to add to their income but who have not found a regular college job. For them there is a big opportunity in the "make-your-own-job" field, a field which they are particularly fitted to fill, for in being one of the student body they are alert to its desires and needs.

This was very definitely proven in the experience of three college students, who, with a very small amount of technical training but with a vision of the needs of the students, started their ventures with a view to earning the money necessary for books and extra-curricular activities but proved before their college days were over that they could also earn some of their major college expenses.

One girl in an eastern college, who had learned something of photography through watching her brother develop and print negatives for a boy scout merit badge, decided to use this knowledge (acquired more by proxy than by actual experience) in making and selling her snapshots.

She began by taking photographs of the college buildings. These were posted on the college bulletin board where those who wished to buy them at a small sum could sign beneath. In taking these views she put into practice all she knew of the principles of composition. The college chapel framed by the branch of a tree, the library with the sun shining on it in such a way that its columns cast attractive shadows—with a little study and thought about the subject anyone can make this type of picture, and they are distinctly more salable than ordinary commercial views.

This proved but a beginning. Photographs of rooms of college girls, taken, of course, on order, proved very popular. So also did snapshots of student costumes, parties, games. Literally hundreds of photographs were taken of minor events for which a professional photographer would never have been called, but of which many students were glad to have records.

To make money with photography in college, it is, of course, necessary to do one's own developing and printing. In the case of this student the college willingly gave her permission to use the college darkroom. This privilege has since been given to other students who have sought to make money in the same way.

Training Proves Valuable In Other Courses

Although making up stock solutions for photographic purposes at first seems a big undertaking, one soon finds that, like cooking, it involves only a strict following of the recipe, or formula. The experience gained in taking pains is of value in all of one's college courses.

One soon finds, too, that the ability to make enlargements is a very additional source of revenue. For once the picture is taken, the cost of making an enlargement over a contact print is slight, and the monetary returns are much greater. Even if one's darkroom must be one's own room with a blanket covering the door and the window, it is possible to make prints, but it is more difficult.

Worked Up a Printing Business

Another student in a midwestern university made his own job with very slight capital expense. In high school he had acquired a small printing press which he took with him to the university. He was amazed at the large number of small printing jobs which he was able to do and to pick up with his small press. It proved so profitable that by degrees he enlarged his equipment. At the end of his senior year he sold his business and his press for many times more than he had expended in making the job.

A third student in thinking over what his acquaintances needed decided that they all seemed to get hungry about ten o'clock. With no more of an investment than two loaves of bread and a bushel of apples he began his venture of selling sandwiches and apples at ten o'clock to the students in the dormitory. By this device of feeding the hungry he earned a large share of his expenses through college.

These are but examples of part-time jobs which may be developed in almost any college or university. Each college has a particular need, and the student who sees it and has the initiative to fill it will find that earning a part of one's way through college is an interesting and educational process.

The Message of Whittier School

Whose Children Learn to Honor Their Negro Heritage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

The successful fusion of a Denver school having an enrollment of 92 per cent Negro children into a community which had been at odds with it, has directed the attention of educators to the woman principal who is responsible for it—Miss Lila M. O'Boyle. By easy stages Miss O'Boyle has sought to introduce to her Negro pupils and their parents a philosophy which is resulting in an appreciation by them of their African heritage.

To illustrate, a friend of mine employs a Negro maid. One day as we sat in her living room listening to the Piney Woods Singers on the radio, she tiptoed out of the kitchen into the hall, so that she could hear.

"Come into the living room and listen," my friend invited.

Proud Of Her People

When the program ended the girl said, "I'm proud to be a Negro." Then remembering my presence she added, "You see, my brother and sister and I went to Whittier School."

When she left the room, I interrogated, "Whittier School?"

"It's located in that part of Denver which was one of the earlier residential sections," my friend explained. Gradually Negro families with a measure of prosperity acquired these residences, she told me. Being property owners, they were interested in the school their children attended, but feared the criticism of the whites, and for that reason, tried to imitate them. This resulted in misunderstandings.

Given Carte Blanche

Less than eight years ago Superintendent A. L. Threlkeld "drafted" Lila M. O'Boyle to become principal of Whittier School. Miss O'Boyle was given carte blanche in the selection of her corps of teachers and the formulation of her school policy. She was especially careful to choose teachers who she thought had a deep understanding of human values and could accept the Negro children at Whittier on a level with the white children.

Seven years ago when the new principal and her corps of teachers took over Whittier the enrollment was 350 pupils. The equipment was obsolete. This past year the enrollment was 738, eight per cent of whom were white, and the equipment is as fine as that in any Denver school.

Twenty-one teachers, two of whom are Negro, one of these with a master's degree, constitute the present staff.

Prior to Miss O'Boyle's principalship Whittier School had never had a parent-teacher association, for the reason that race prejudice in that community was too strong.

Parent-Teacher Association

In October of her first year Whittier's Parent-Teacher Association was organized. Although due to the weight of their numbers the Negroes could easily control the policies of this organization, they insist that both white and blacks be equally represented on the board.

Mrs. Lucy Harris, Negro president, took four years special training to become qualified as a leader of this group. With her husband, she is working toward the establishment of a Negro industrial school in the district. They, with other Negro citizens in the community, are taking adult-education courses, with the goal of helping eventually to make this a self-supporting institution.

The first Red-Cross health course in any Denver school was started at Whittier, and as more members were added to the Parent-Teachers' group, it was possible to include a pre-school group, with classes for young mothers.

"An outgrowth of the pre-school," says Miss O'Boyle, "is that our children whose mothers avail themselves of this training, show considerable independence when they come into our kindergarten. They will do things for themselves, due to the fact that their mothers have a better understanding of how to handle child behavior problems."

"One of the big things we encountered when we came here," continued Miss O'Boyle, "was a social complex. We could not get these children to sing songs like 'Old Black Joe' or 'Way Down Upon the Suwannee River.'

"Finally we traced the reason for this to the fact that their parents would not let them sing the lovely old melodies of their race. Instead they wanted them to learn only the songs sung by the whites."

This discovery gave the new principal a better insight into the task she had undertaken. She realized the school must build up a wholesome pride of race in the Negroes.

So, Miss O'Boyle and her teachers went into the homes and began to build upon the heritage the Negro has. She organized a boys' and girls' chorus of 40 voices.

Again, through the medium of the parent - teacher association, a mothers' chorus was organized to supplement the children's chorus. They now work as a unit under the direction of a WPA Negro woman leader, and have been able to contribute richly to the community of that inner life which the Negro possesses by appearing on radio, church and civic programs. The children wear distinctive costumes, consisting of green skirts, white surplices and green ties. The mothers dress in black.

Several years ago, when the new school auditorium was completed, Miss O'Boyle showed the children pictures of stained glass windows which had been presented to Tuskegee Institute. When she finished she asked, "Why can't we make murals portraying your songs to decorate the walls of our new auditorium?" The children acquiesced eagerly.

Each Child As He Saw It

Forthwith, each child made a picture, nine by twelve, his own conception of some of the Negro spirituals, worked out with colored chalk, or opaque coloring on butcher's paper. From the 40 best ones "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "Tis Me, Oh Lord," "Go Down Moses," "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," and an original, "Stairway to Heaven," were selected for enlargement into panels six by four and one-half feet.

One day when Miss O'Boyle watched the children working on "The Stairway to Heaven," she noticed that all the angels had white faces.

"I'm sorry you won't be in Heaven with me," she remarked.

They looked up with puzzled eyes. Then child after child assured her, "But, I will," and "I will, too."

The next day all the angels' faces were colored brown.

In the main corridor of Whittier School hangs a much larger mural, also original, which the children have called "Music Road." A New York art critic of note judges this the best piece of creative art done by school children in this country in recent years.

Live Up to What Is Expected of Them

"We have learned through working with Negroes that they must be spurred on by the knowledge that we expect something worthwhile of them. Although we encourage them to use their own minds, we sit in final judgment on their decisions," says Miss O'Boyle.

One of Miss O'Boyle's achievements in Whittier School lies in the fact that very few of her pupils become candidates for Juvenile Court cases. According to the Rev Russell S. Brown, Minister of the Shorter AME Church in the same community, she takes the place of 25 policemen.

A Friend in Every Land

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Our headline today might well be a Round Table slogan. And as we have not heard from many of the non-English-speaking countries, perhaps those of you who read this and live in one of these countries might pass it along to someone who would enjoy following our meetings and perhaps writing us. Also your Chairman would be glad to know, when hearing from Round Tablers in English-speaking countries, if you can correspond in other languages. Sometimes the information is just what we need.—Chairman.

* * *

Canada

Dear Editor:

May I join the Round Table, too, and become a link in the great chain of friendship it is welding around the world?

Round Tablers from all points of the compass seem to be unanimous in the desire to have a friend in every land. It is one of the surest ways that exist of promoting world peace. There are many of us still on the side lines who heartily concur with all the high ideals and ideas expressed by the Round Tablers; but it has just recently come to me with renewed conviction that we should identify ourselves—should come forward and say "aye." The war-makers are not loath to vaunt their thousands: let the peacemakers declare their tens of thousands!

This is such a beautiful, wonderful world, and sometimes when we have visions of the peace and joy that should—and could—be manifested in it, our hearts swell with its loveliness. Then we should work harder to bring that vision into our own lives and others'. And if we, the individuals who comprise the nations, would only realize that there are in the world so many more things of infinitely greater importance than national aggrandizement, this vision would begin to appear.

I never see many at the Round Table from Canada. We have a very charming country here, and although it is comparatively young as a Dominion, its modern pattern is woven across the warp of a rich and varied ancestry whose highlights are as colorful as our ever lovely seasons.

I thoroughly enjoy the talks and discussions at the Round Table; and look forward to making more intimate contacts with friends in other lands—in English, French or German.

(Miss) H. M. P.

* * *

As Another Sees Us

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

It was with keen delight I read a letter of a visitor at your Youth Round Table and found I was not to be deprived of my privilege of attending at least one of your meetings.

I have been a reader of this column for some time, but having passed the age limit was enjoying it more as an outsider, although many times wishing to contribute some message of appreciation for the endless good gained from it. When I read that it might be discontinued I didn't think it possible alert Monitor readers would allow such a necessary and helpful part of the Monitor to cease; and so rejoice in its healthy reaction of activity.

I first read this column because I have two children fast approaching the place where their own circle of friends and contact with the world is broadening and I wanted to give them as high a concept of brotherhood and correct associations as possible.

The letters printed show that problems and contacts everywhere differ little and best of all they show that young people of today are capably meeting and handling these situations. The strongest link of friendship and satisfying companionship is made through high ideals lived up to.

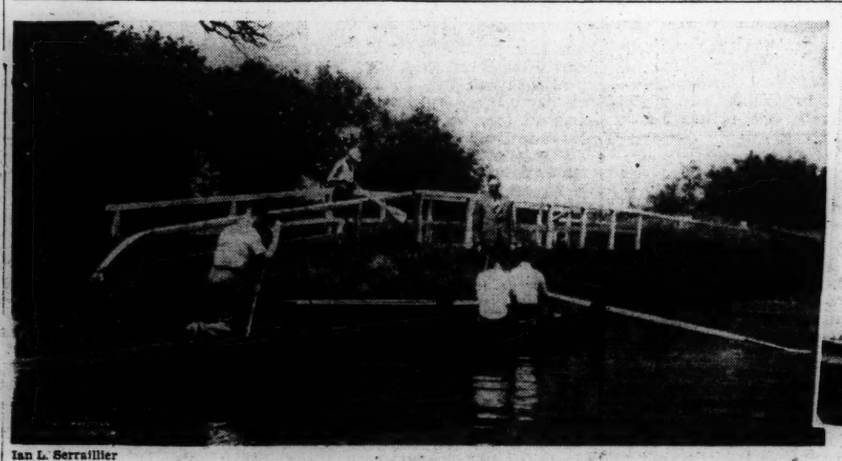
I am glad that the Monitor is an international newspaper in every respect and the fruits thereof so numerous and varied that no one will ever fathom their depth, but all can feel their uplifting influence. I hope this column continues to flourish in this international newspaper, sending inspiration, interest and a clear concept of right values to young people all over the world.

(Mrs.) M. J.

* * *

You see, fellow Round Tablers, you are useful and helpful not alone to yourselves. In fact I sometimes wish you could overhear the expressions of gratitude for these meetings which come from those in their thirties and beyond. Sometimes it is a man or woman who loves young people and knows none, therefore reads the Round Table just to keep up contacts with them. Sometimes, like Mrs. M. J., it is a mother who is looking ahead to days not far away when her own children grow to Round Table age. Sometimes it is a college professor who loves you all, and wants to know what you are thinking about. The Round Table proves a splendid meeting place for all who are interested in or think the long, long thoughts of youth. Let's keep it good.

Cheerio . . . Chairman



Ian L. Serraillier

Wycliffe College Students Make Their Own Film to Teach the Boys Rowing

Not only are especially adapted commercial films finding their way into the curricula of more and more schools, but certain schools are experimenting with making their own films. In some cases it is the teacher who has set about to produce a motion picture to illustrate some pet subject on which there are no films in the market. In other cases film units or photoplay clubs have been organized to give interested pupils an opportunity to apply their ingenuity and develop their skill in the use of the camera. Such a unit at Wycliffe College, Gloucestershire, England, is here shown making a film to teach the principles of rowing. Master and boys are co-operating in the production. The boys on the right are "shooting" from the vantage point of a bridge.

Not long ago the enthusiastic Photoplay Club of Greenwich High School, Greenwich, Connecticut, produced a successful news reel of school activities. In reporting on the work, one of the club members incidentally summarized the value of such activity to the individual students. He said: "The club members have received much worthwhile experience from all this work. They have developed a lot of initiative and have had the satisfaction of planning, developing and completing a project. . . . They have a far deeper and keener appreciation of the professional pictures they see, and they have 'earned something of actual movie making. It has also taught them how to work together to accomplish a common end."

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Germany Scans Judicial System In Reform Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The opening here of the research division of the Academy for German Justice is an evidence of the vigor and determination with which the National Socialist regime is trying to make over Germany's juridical system. The academy was founded in 1933 and the mission of its 300 members is to assist the state in establishing a new German concept of justice, that will embody National Socialist ideals.

Research is one of the academy's main functions and the aim of this research is to ascertain what elements in modern German law codes should be discarded and what elements from ancient German justice should be preserved or revived.

Generally speaking, the academy which is working under the direction of a cabinet minister without portfolio, Dr. Hans Frank, is trying to found a special system of German justice.

Vital Part in Program

This is an exceedingly vital part of the National Socialist program. From the beginning Reichsführer Hitler laid great stress on a reform of the courts and of the juridical system. That is the nineteenth point in his famous program of 1920, which the party has declared to be unchangeable. In 1928 a Union of National Socialist lawyers was established, in 1930, the National Socialist Institute for Justice was founded and now these, along with the academy, are joined in the "Front for German Justice." There can be no doubt that the Hitler regime intends fundamentally to transform German laws and German courts.

One may say, in a word, that it wants to replace "Paragraph "or written justice" with "Volksrecht" or People's justice, to do away with the "contradictions between laws and right." One might say it wants to make the National Socialist concept of "unwritten law" a vital part of the new code. It wants to revive tradition, to go back to old German customs, to give more importance to "common sense" and to the feelings of the masses.

Must "Serve the Cause"

National Socialist justice like everything else in "new Germany" is the fruit of a crusading movement. It is not abstract or theoretic but aggressive and dynamic. It must "serve the cause."

One thing is supreme, that is the people, the Volk. It is not the state, as some commentators think, but the nation. Everything else must be subordinated to the nation, must serve the nation. The state, the army, religion, art, the press, justice, sport, labor, agriculture, capital must serve the Volk.

Paragraph justice" that contradicts the ideals of the Volk is regarded as injustice. Nothing must stand between the people and their interests. An absolute or theoretic standard of justice is not accepted, for that would be above the party, which is interpreted as meaning above the Volk.

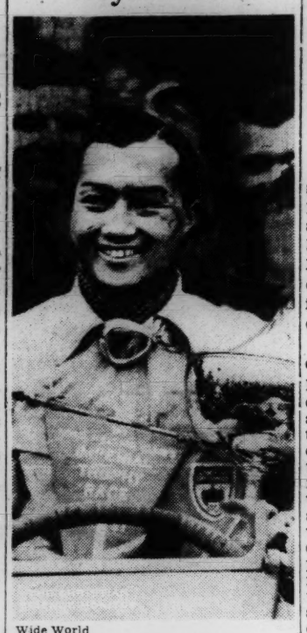
Paragraph Justice Decried

"Paragraph justice," it is contended, defends the minority from the majority, from the Volk. It might protect a Jew from an anti-Semite, a communist from a National Socialist, a Roman Catholic from anti-Roman Catholics. But if the Volk is against Jews, communists and Roman Catholics and considers them enemies of the people, then justice which defends the "enemies of the Volk" is itself against the Volk. So argue all crusaders and among them the National Socialists. They consider an independent juridical system, based on abstract fundamentals, their foe.

"Individual liberty is not a right; it is a gift to be granted those who show themselves worthy of it," writes the Angriff, organ of the National Socialist Party, in a recent number. Individual desires are of secondary importance in the "new Germany"; separate persons are supposed to find their happiness and well-being in the happiness and well-being of all. They are asked to forget individual privileges so as to promote privileges for the whole.

The National Socialists do not tire in saying that they are carrying out a revolution. Naturally, this brings fundamental changes into the ideals and methods of jurisprudence. Laws and courts become dynamic; they are integrated into the Volksgemeinschaft; that is, into the united German nation and serve the nation's interests as the nation demands through the voice of its Führer. His word is law, because it is the will of the people, the National Socialists argue, and thus their concept of the will of the united people is the supreme authority.

Royal Racer



Wide World

Prince Chula of Siam

Victorious at London driving under the name of "B. Bira," the Prince from the Orient won the trophy he so proudly displays in the first international automobile race ever staged in London. The contest was run over the Crystal Palace Road Racing Circuit.

Head of Law Academy Pleads for Restoration Of Courts' Authority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A plea for the restoration of the authority of the law courts and of the judges in modern Germany was made in a recent speech in Munich by Dr. Hans Frank, president of the Academy of German Law and Cabinet Minister Without Portfolio.

Dr. Frank in dealing with the present administration of justice showed clearly that the danger of the proper legal authority being affected by the existence of a secret state police acting as an independent judiciary was appreciated. Great as had been the accomplishments in Germany since 1933, Dr. Frank declared, these should not prevent them from seeing certain defects. The National Socialist state recognized punishment only as a consequence of a sentence by a judge, and punishment could only be ordered by a judge, he said. The concentration camp and protective arrest are only temporary protective measures of the Reich against the enemies of the state.

In speaking of the judge's functions, Dr. Frank maintained that he must be regarded more and more as the authority of the nation in criminal proceedings. The power of any state rested not upon force but upon law, he said, and political systems should endure permanently only if his rights and obligations were assigned to every individual.

Two important points were made by Dr. Frank, viz., sentences legally pronounced must be executed, with pardon only in exceptional circumstances where it was particularly deserved, and it should not be possible for a period of imprisonment imposed by the courts to be prolonged by a simple order of the police. This latter remark might well refer to what has been happening in the cases of German Protestant pastors, who having been released from prison by order of the law courts, were immediately reimprisoned by the secret police.

Dr. Frank distinguished between two kinds of prisoners, habitual criminals and first offenders whose offences were explainable by their environment or social conditions. The former had to be eradicated from the community and the judgment pronounced upon them in future would be equivalent to civic death, but the return of the latter to the community should be made possible.

All these remarks, however, the Minister explained, did not apply to dangerous criminals, such as were charged with oeffnses like high treason or the betrayal of military secrets. And since under high treason are included, in this country, many activities especially of a political kind which would not be included in most other countries, these ideas cannot apply to prisoners like Thaelmann, the former communist leader, who has been in detention without trial or without a public statement of the charge against him, since 1933.

Head of Rotary Calls on World To Demand Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—World-wide good will, mutual understanding and peace, now more than ever before, are the most important objectives of Rotarians throughout the world, Maurice Duperrey, of Paris, president of Rotary International, stated in a visit to the organization headquarters here.

"We as Rotarians must convince ourselves that the situation in many parts of the world today is unworthy of human beings," he said. "Rotary, as an institution, makes an appeal to the generous and thoughtful individual. It asks him to believe that the day will come when a man's friendship for his neighbor will grow to the point where it will dispel all antagonism. It asks him to be convinced of the truth that the riches of one country depend upon the prosperity of all the others, and finally, it asks him to credit the teaching of a French poet, who was also a great statesman of the last century, 'Selfishness and hate alone have a native land, brotherhood has none.'"

On a Good-Will Basis

In the field of international relations, according to M. Duperrey, Rotary does not endeavor to solve the complex problems confronting the nations, leaving that to the governments. What Rotary does endeavor to do, through a world-wide association of leading business and professional men, is to create and develop that basis of good will and mutual understanding without which peace cannot be established on a firm basis.

"In warfare of cannon, guns and gas or in a battle of economic strangulation, we can endeavor to exterminate one another or, in a spirit of good will, understanding, and justice, we can attempt to reconcile divergent interests and desires," he said.

Commenting on the recent dissolving of Rotary Clubs in Germany, M. Duperrey stated that when he returned to Europe he would seek an early audience with Chancellor Hitler in a hope the order that the National Socialists withdraw from the clubs might be rescinded. The decree for withdrawal of National Socialists and the published disagreement of leaders of the party with some phases of the program of Rotary brought about the decision of the German clubs to resign from the international organization and disband, M. Duperrey stated. The Rotary Club of the Free City of Danzig is also disbanding.

Chance in Spain

Rotary will face one of its greatest opportunities to establish peace, Mr. Duperrey stated, on conclusion of the civil war in Spain, for it will then seek to again build up friendship and good will between representatives of both sides. Rotary, with clubs in nearly every country in the world and members of all races and creeds, takes no sides, he pointed out. Rotarians throughout the world are contributing funds sent to headquarters in Paris for "honor loans" to Spanish Rotarians and refugees who represent both sides of the conflict.

M. Duperry has just completed a tour of the republics of South America, nearly all of the 10,000-mile journey having been made by air. The Rotary movement is spreading rapidly there, he reported, and he gave an outstanding example, Chile with .71 clubs, second, in comparison to population, to the United States.

Aided in Chaco Peace

As an example of the ability of Rotary ideals and objectives to achieve good will and understanding and peace, the organization's president stated that during the Chaco war the Rotarians of South America looked after the prisoners of both sides and also did their best to promote the armistice which ended the war.

He recalled that when there was a certain tension between Uruguay and Argentina, the Rotarians did their best to wipe out the misunderstanding and bring the two countries closer together by arranging exchange visits of their sons. He also spoke of a peace plaque erected by Rotarians on the border of Chile and Peru after a war.

M. Duperrey, who was elected at the convention at Nice, France, last summer, is the first man from the continent of Europe to be president of Rotary International. At home he is a business man and manufacturer and is Counsel for Foreign Commerce in France, Secretary General of the French National Committee of Counsellors of Foreign Commerce, and President of the Permanent Committee of Foreign Fairs in the French Ministry of Commerce.

Need of Flights 'Above Weather' Stressed

News in Aviation

"Over weather" flight, which would carry planes not only over the weather, but also over the highest obstructions may be one of the salutary gains in progress registered from the air tragedy of last week in Utah.

While operation over "earth storms" into sub-stratosphere altitudes may be considered economically only for long distance flights, the rule of a safe minimum altitude would create minimum safety altitudes for shorter flights.

For reliable testimony by Maj. R. W. Schroeder, vice-president of United Air Lines, states that a northwest shift of a gale that reached 70 miles an hour caused the big United "Mainliner" to drift from its course last week and crash headlong into a Utah mountainside while it was being operated at a "safe" altitude of 10,000 feet.

But, apparently, no altitude is safe while land still remains higher where planes may fetch up. Consequently the airline rule of operating 2000 feet over the highest obstruction on its course should now be amended to read "2000 feet over the highest obstruction liable to be encountered within 50 miles on either side of the air line course."

Had such a rule been in effect there is no doubt that the altitude for the Cheyenne-Salt Lake City course would have been set permanently at 15,000 which it is believed is ample to clear the mountain ranges on that course.

The need for operating at such altitudes where collision with the mountain peaks may be avoided is shown again in the official reports on the air line accident in southern Utah last December of which the remnants were not found for several months later. Investigation at the scene disclosed that parts of the plane were found 15 feet from the summit of a ridge, indicating where it struck.

A southern California air line plane last year crashed on a ridge and investigation revealed that 35 more feet altitude would have brought it safely over. While there are other just as important factors to be considered to avoid air line accidents the primary one of ample altitude to clear all obstructions, allowing for possible drift and other factors, should be conscientiously observed.

The only domestic operating airline company in the United States which has publicly made announcements of its intention to operate higher is Transcontinental and Western Air, which has several sub-stratosphere planes on order from the Boeing company in Seattle.

Prior to operation at high levels the knowledge of the upper air currents must be increased by improved high altitude weather reporting so that pilots will not encounter the sudden uncharted high winds which are believed to have been the cause of the recent crash.

Fast Plane Planned

An airplane designed to break the world's record for land planes and, it is hoped, to win the famous Thompson trophy at the 1938 National Air Races in Cleveland, is now being built at the old Charlotte, N. C., airport by Clarence McArthur, one of America's best-known speed fliers. Mr. McArthur recently came to Charlotte to live as an associate of J. F. Cannon Jr. and is building the little ship, a trim monoplane that is expected to achieve a speed record of 400 miles an hour when it is clocked this spring under supervision of officials of the National Aeronautical Association.

The ship, the fuselage and wing of which have already arrived in Charlotte, will be streamlined so that not even a single nut will protrude. The undercarriage will be retractable.

Though a tiny plane the McArthur craft will have a V-12 motor supercharged to attain a horsepower in excess of 700.

The little racer is expected to be completed and ready for testing late in January or February, 1938. After preliminary tests have shown its speed, it will be flown over a measured course here by both Mr. McArthur and Mr. Cannon and will be officially tested for the world's plane record which is now 357 miles an hour. Later the ship will be taken to Cleveland, where it will be entered in both the Thompson and Greve races.

Mr. McArthur has been flying 11 years and in that time has made a remarkable record as a precision and speed flier. He has flown here at several air meets, including an exhibition given at the old airport in 1933 by the American Air Aces.

Flying Brevities

An intensive course of training is being undergone by 20 pilots at Winnipeg, Man., in preparation for the opening of the Trans-Canada Air Lines regular service by midsummer, 1938, C. D. Howe, Transport Minister stated recently.

French and British General Staffs are testing a method of sending battle planes their positions by means of television pictures of the terrain which the planes themselves send back by radio.

Translation of the Chinese characters for the Pan American "Clippers" (flying boats) have yielded the phrase "flying scissors machine," it is learned.

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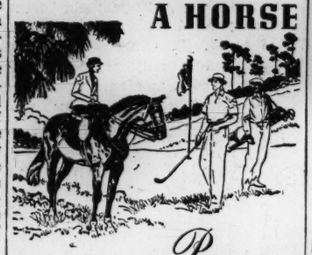

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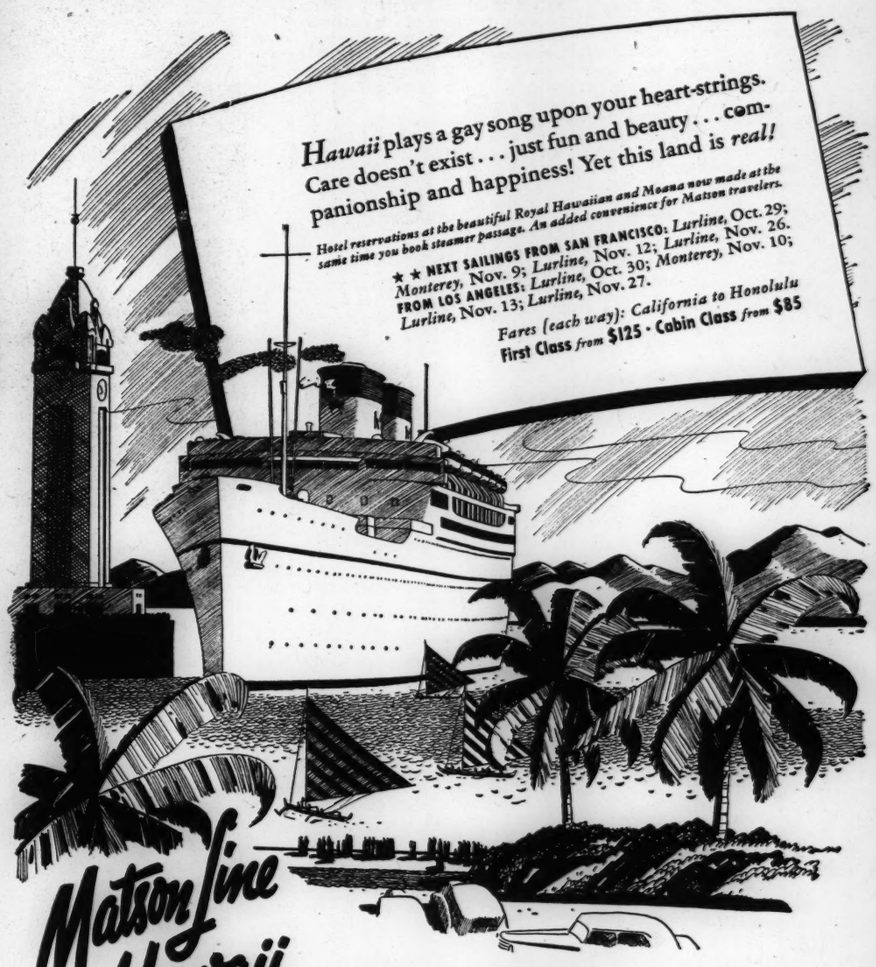
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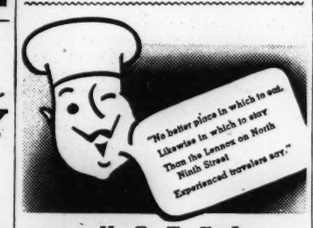
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California Marches On In Pacific Coast Conference

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California marches on—undefeated!

Going into its first hard game only a slight favorite the University of California's powerful varsity proved by the 20-to-6 score over University of Southern California that it is among the nation's top teams—if not "the" top.

When the kick-off whistle blew some 73,000 fans in Berkeley pulled in their breath and said, "If Cal' is to be defeated, here's the team to do it." But USC's great halfback, P. Ambrose Schindler, upon whom the southerners depended for success, was completely swarmed under for nothing but small gains. On the other hand Vic Bottari, the Pacific Coast's and Cal's spectacular candidate for all-America halfback, was "on the loose," and had the crowd on its feet shouting all afternoon.

That California's Golden Bears will go through the rest of the season—and even the Rose Bowl—undefeated is the prediction being made out here now. And this writer seconds them.

Precision and Power

The precision and power with which the California line cut down and opened up holes through its heavier opponents' line indicated definitely the well-balanced, perfectly clicking varsity's superiority. This is the line that has done the same thing to Washington State, Oregon State, St. Mary's, and the lowly College of the Pacific.

But even though the line did open the holes the backs would have to do better than walk through. It has been many a season since this observer has seen a flashier, more heads-up halfback in this conference, at least, than Vic Bottari. And Vic, when he is not carrying the ball, blocks for Dave Anderson, who has plowed through the opposition unstopped all season. Anderson's consistent gains through the center of the line are reminiscent of those put on around here by the great Ernie Nevers of Stanford, or in the Midwest by Bronco Nagurski, of Minnesota.

Sam Chapman's kicking and blocking are easily apace with the two ball-carriers. His kicks are not spectacular, but sure to travel 40 yards at least—and he's a steady kicker. Johnny Meek, quarteback, runs the team efficiently and with real skill. He blocks them so that they stay blocked. On the defense, behind the line, he is "Johnny on the spot" as one varsity man puts it. His pass defense strategy and tactics are nigh perfect.

But to do right by the Cal squad you'd have to mention each and every one of the regular first string. Unfortunately, Stub Allison's reserves, although full of determination—just don't click. There isn't a reserve, with the possible exceptions of Stone at end; Wheeler at guard; Hubert at half, and perhaps 145-pound "Mushy" Pollock at the same post, who even resembles one of the first string.

Score on Second String

When Stub Allison sent in nearly a full second team during the third quarter of this USC game, and USC promptly passed its way down the field to its only score, and then Stub rushed the varsity back into the fray and the tide turned back, the reserve situation was seen in its true light.

However, lest anyone think the writer is himself fearful for California's undefeated reputation, it must also be said and emphasized that there is every indication the varsity could go through a full game without letting down enough to be caught off balance; and this goes for Cal's meeting the best the Mid-West and East have to offer.

Of course all there is to compare that by is USC's 13 to 12 defeat on Oct. 10, of Ohio State, and Ohio State's defeat this week-end of a heretofore undefeated Northwestern team. Incidentally there isn't a team in the Big Ten that hasn't tasted defeat this season. But lest I be charged with favoritism for Cal, it can be shown that the California wins, with the exception of the small College of the Pacific, have been against top-notch Coast squads. Washington State defeated the University of California at Los Angeles, and tied last year's champions, the University of Washington. Oregon State defeated Washington, and Oregon.

California plays its bro-bear, the UCLA "Bruins," down South at Los Angeles this week, Oct. 30, and is eagerly awaiting the chance to make the fur fly to even up for the 17-6 defeat of last year. But Kenny Washington, and the Uclan boys can still make it interesting for their "elders."

Stanford is Runnerup

Strangely enough second place on the Coast has suddenly come to those "underdawgs" of two weeks ago, the Stanford Indians. With this week's win over the Washington Huskies, which some commentators who saw the game called fortunate, and the week-ago victory over the then top-rated UCLA squad, the Stanfords have two wins and one conference defeat (Oregon 7-6) to their credit.

Next Saturday Stanford meets the third-place Oregon Staters down at Palo Alto, and it will be a case of "winner take all," for a win by Stanford would place the Big Reds in an excellent spot to give USC a hard tussle at Los Angeles Nov. 6. A win by Oregon State would leave it with only two hard games and a breather before the hardest with USC Nov. 13. USC somehow seems to be "the team to beat" with the ever-present threat that Schindler may get away—but Cal stopped him. Both Stanford and OSC beat Washington which won over USC 7 to 0 earlier in the season, if this is any precedent.

Oregon and USC with one win and two losses apiece are tied for fifth, and UCLA and the University of Washington, both picked as only slightly under California's standard, are tied for last with one conference win, one tie, and two losses. But both of these teams have to meet the California squad and there is fire in the eyes of Husky Coach Jimmy Phelan for the Nov. 6 game at Berkeley.

Lose By Small Margins

Coach Phelan's last year's champs have played good ball this season but have lost by small margins (6-3) to Oregon State, tied by Washington State (7-7), and lost to a fighting Stanford squad (13-7). Stanford's first score was on a blocked Washington kick behind its own goal line. The rest of the play was Washington's largely—but then a break is a break, and they are what make ball games.

With everyone beating everyone else out here—except California (and everyone scheming past midnight to think of a way to do that)—anyone can still be runner-up, for all the teams have at least two hard games ahead. Its a great season for the fans and the box-office is proving to be on the upturn.

As a closing repetition, we give you Stub Allison's California Golden Bears against the nation, and to stir things up some more might just start off the fun by mentioning that Dartmouth, Vanderbilt, and Alabama are being "guessed at" as possible recipients of Rose Bowl invitations . . . out of a list including Yale (which might be persuaded to come if it keeps on winning); Minnesota (a Big Ten team hardly could break a long-time ruling to accept an "RB invite") Fordham, Pittsburgh (which won last year from Washington), Baylor, and Detroit.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Vines and Perry Plan Winter Tennis Tour

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 26 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines and Fred J. Perry announced today a tennis tour of approximately 75 matches starting in Hollywood Jan. 11.

They will go into the Northwest, swing through Montana and Utah, then head to the Southwest and South before reaching the East and Middle West.

R. Berkeley Bell, former Davis Cup player from Chicago, and an unnamed amateur who assertedly plans to turn professional, will accompany the pair.

Weiland Captain of Bruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 26—Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins announced today that Ralph "Cooney" Weiland, Bruins center, had been elected captain of the Boston team for the next year. The policy of the Bruins is to rotate the captaincy from year to year and it is the first year that Weiland has had the honor, though he has been a member of the Bruins team since 1928 with the exception of the 1933 season when he played with Ottawa and the 1934 season when he played with Detroit. He returned to Boston in 1935. Cooney succeeds Jack Beattie who was captain of the Bruins team last year.

Amusements

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Fifteen Are Eliminated

Well, another week end has gone into history and the number of undefeated and untied college football teams which are now left in the United States has dwindled to 38, according to the Associated Press. That means that when the games of Oct. 23 were over, 15 of the elevens which had gone through the previous week with clean slates had either been tied or defeated. While this was not in itself a very surprising result, there were a number of unexpected defeats, some of which will count heavily when the experts begin to name the leading elevens at the close of the current season. Of the 15 which were eliminated, Northwestern, Louisiana State and Wisconsin loomed up as the most important, although the outcome of their games was not as surprising as some of the results among other high-ranking colleges. Take, for instance, Brown's victory over Columbia; Kansas's victory over Oklahoma; Maryland's victory over Syracuse; Notre Dame's victory over Navy, and Georgetown holding Pennsylvania to a no-score draw. Weather conditions had much to do with some of the results; but that could hardly be claimed as a real alibi by many of the losers.

Capt. Leroy Monsky
Alabama Guard

From a Rose Bowl Point of View

Taking the situation as it stands today from a Rose Bowl point of view, and we still find the California Bears as the favorites to represent tde West. In fact, today finds them stronger favorites than at any time this season. U. C. L. A., Washington, Oregon and Stanford are still to be played; but after that 20-to-6 victory over the Trojans last Saturday, it is hard to visualize the Bears losing one of the coming four contests. As to the eastern representative, things are quite different, although the field was reduced quite a bit last Saturday. Dartmouth, Yale, Holy Cross, Alabama, Vanderbilt, Pittsburgh. Fordham and Duke are just now the leading candidates for the honor; but it will not be at all surprising to see more than one of these teams meeting with reverses before the time comes for selecting the eastern representative.

The Middle West

Followers of college football in the Middle West were treated to surprises Saturday. As a result the battle for Big Ten honors finds the 1936 champions already eliminated and the Big Six followers were surprised when Kansas defeated Oklahoma, 6 to 3, and so became the only undefeated and untied eleven in that conference. Minnesota and Ohio State are now slight favorites over Wisconsin to take the Big Ten honor now held by Northwestern, while Kansas must dispose of Nebraska, Kansas State and Missouri before she can claim the Big Six title, and that is quite an order for any eleven to fill. Detroit, which is outside of conference circles, has the best record for the Midwest, with an undefeated, untied slate which includes a victory over Boston College, which, up to last Saturday, had visions of an undefeated season.

Turning Southward

And turning southward we find three or four teams which are still very much in the running for some one of the coming Bowl games. Alabama, the college which has been so successful in the games which it has played in the Rose Bowl; Vanderbilt, Baylor and Duke are still in line to represent that section of the country in either the Rose, Sugar or Cotton Bowl competitions next Jan. 1. There wasn't a result in the southern sector last Saturday which could really be termed as an upset. Baylor continues to look much stronger than the other six teams in the Southwest Conference and it will be a big surprise if it does not succeed Arkansas as the champion. Despite the 0-to-0 tie at the hands of Tennessee, Duke shows much power and, if it can get by North Carolina and Virginia Military Academy, it should enjoy its second Southern Conference title in two years. Meanwhile those who are particularly interested in the Southeastern Conference race are sitting back waiting for the Alabama-Vanderbilt battle, which is to be staged at Nashville next Thanksgiving Day, as the climax that will settle which of these two is the champion of that Conference for 1937.

Greenleaf and Allen Win Opening Matches

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 (AP)—E. Ralph Greenleaf, Benny Allen, of Kansas City, emerged triumphant in the opening matches of the world's pocket billiard championship tournament before an audience of 400 last night.

Greenleaf, 15 times world's champion, defeated Joe Diehl, of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 89, in the first match and Allen, titleholder in 1915, scored the first upset of the tournament by swamping Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, 1934 champion, 125 to 25.

Allen turned in the best performance of the night to defeat Ponzi, although Greenleaf's run of 59 was the high for the two matches. Allen finished with a run of 39 in the 21st inning to end the match.

Look for New Record In Forward Passing

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—With three teams vieing for the lead, there is every evidence that the National Football League will establish a new forward-passing record this season. At the half-way mark the circuit is running two per cent ahead of last year's efficiency mark of 36 per cent, according to the statistics released yesterday.

Bill Cook's Barons Win

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26 (AP)—Bill Cook, one of the game's great wingmen in a decade with the New York Rangers, got away to a good start as manager, last night, when his Cleveland Barons beat the Philadelphia Americans, 3-0, in an exhibition game. The clubs are in the International-American Hockey League.

English Amateur Would Meet Pros In Tennis Play

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26 (CP)—Charles Hare, 22-year-old tenth ranking world tennis star and second to H. W. (Bunny) Austin in England, told Winnipeg newspaper men yesterday amateurs would like to be able to compete against professional tennis stars. He said under present arrangements, no one is actually world's champion.

En route to eastern Canada for a series of exhibition games in Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, the English ace said he was anxious to meet Donald Budge, world amateur tennis champion, again.

In the Davis Cup finals this year he forced the American to 28 games in the opening set of their match. Budge won in three straight sets.

Lack of competition to improve their games handicapped both himself and Austin Hare said and expressed the belief that tennis is destined to run at low ebb for at least three or four years in England.

He was not enthusiastic over England's chances of regaining the Davis Cup lost to the United States last summer.

He mentioned three youths in England who have caught the eye of critics as possible Davis Cup timber. E. J. Filbey 20, Peter Hare, his 15-year-old brother, and a player named Nicholl, aged 15.

Bob Quinn Makes Deal With Casey Stengel

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Casey Stengel will replace Bill McKechnie as manager of the Boston Bees.

President Bob Quinn got Stengel's acceptance of the job over a long distance telephone call to Omaha, Texas, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No terms were discussed and the new manager will be in Boston soon after the first of the month.

It was probably the strangest deal ever completed in acquiring a big league manager. In the presence of some 20 newspaper men President Quinn said, "Want to come with me Casey?" The answer came right back in the affirmative and Quinn said, "Well, old boy, you've got the job."

Further conversation took place, but not a word about contract, the length of reign, or coaching staff. President Quinn had contacted at least two others, Owen Donie Bush of Minneapolis, and Gabby Hartnett, veteran Chicago catcher.

Previous to the completion of the phone call Bob Quinn told the writers he sought Stengel and that the appointment was his (Quinn's) and his alone. He asserted in the presence of Leopold M. Goulston, vice-president, and Oscar L. Horton, treasurer, that they were in no way influencing the selection.

A brief sketch of Stengel reveals that his name is Charles Dillon Stengel. He once attended Western Dental College at Kansas City, won two World Series games for the Giants, was born at Kansas City, July 30, 1891, played for the old Boston Braves, joined the Brooklyn Dodgers as coach in 1932 and succeeded Max Carey in the managerial post in February of 1934. He managed the Dodgers two years along with an earlier managing post Toledo.

Ninth Game Is Drawn

World Chess Championship

	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Alekhine	4	3	2	5½	3½
Euwe	2	3	4	3½	5½

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Oct. 26 (AP)—The ninth game of the match for the world's chess championship between Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France and Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherlands was declared a draw last night after 41 moves—the position in which the game was adjourned Oct. 24. The tenth of the 30-game series will be played today.

Aurora Enters Open Tourney

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Aurora polo team of the United States has entered the open polo championship of Argentina together with seven Argentine teams, including Santa Paula, winner of the United States open in 1931. The starting date for the tournament has not yet been fixed.

Chess

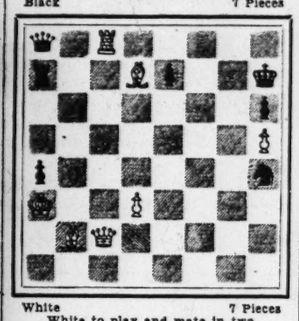
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 26, 1937

Problem No. 1978
By George B. Spencer

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Detroit Free Press, 1879)

Note: After this was set up, Mr. Spencer wrote that he has discovered two solutions, due to his faulty memory of the original rendering of the problem. Perhaps a reader can point out the way the 1879 version avoided the "cook."

Problem No. 1979
By George B. Spencer

Black 7 Pieces

White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Grand Rapids Herald, 1934. The St. Paul composer is still going strong, after over 50 years of problem interest.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1976. R-B5
No. 1977. 1. Q-R8 K-B4
2. Q-Kt2
1. ——— K-K3
2. Q-KB8

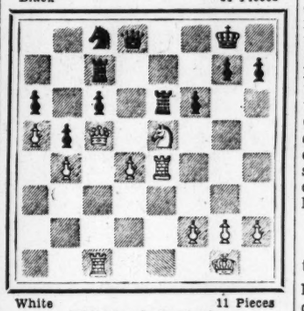
End-Game No. 379. Black wins: 1 . . . RxPch; 2 KxR, Q-R6ch; 3 K-Kt, R-Ktch; 4 Kt-Kt3, RxKtch; 5 PxR, B-B4ch, etc.

End-Game

Many combinations do not result in a mate or tremendous gain of material. Often to avoid mate, the opponent must part with a P or so, with a slowly lost position. Below, Euwe, playing Alekhine at Zurich, 1934, initiates what he terms in his "Strategy and Tactics in Chess" an "unmasking combination." Alekhine avoided the natural continuation, which would have resulted in mate, but had to submit to the loss of a P, itself sufficient to lose eventually.

End-Game No. 380

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

Georges Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert, established a new record at Edinburgh on Sept. 21, when he played 34 games blindfolded simultaneously. He won 24 and drew 10, with no losses.

Readers are reminded to watch for cabled reports of the Euwe-Alekhine match. Of the first five games, White won three and two were drawn, Euwe winning the first and fifth, and Alekhine winning the second.

Having lost to Keres in their meeting, Reshevsky found sweet revenge in their second encounter. Keres found himself with an indefensible P, and was unable to overcome this handicap, although he did, of course, win the tournament handily.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Keres White	Reshevsky Black	Keres White	Reshevsky Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 B-K3	KtxP
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 BxKt	BxB
3 P-B4	PxP	24 P-QKt3	B-Q5
4 P-K3	P-K3	25 R(R)-QB	P-R5
5 BxP	P-B4	26 PxP	P-Kt6
6 Castles	P-QR3	27 P-Kt3	P-Kt7
7 Q-K2	P-QKt4	28 R-B2	BxPch
8 B-Kt3	B-Kt2	29 K-Kt2	B-Q5
9 R-Q	QKt-Q2	30 B-Kt3	B-B6
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5	31 R-KB	Q-Kt2
11 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	32 B-R2	R-Q5
12 Kt-B4	B-K2	33 R-B3	RxRP
13 Kt(B3)-K5	CastlesKR	34 B-Kt	RxP
14 B-Q2	QR-B	35 Q-Q3	R-Q5
15 QR-B	KR-Q	36 Q-K3	R(Q5)-QB5
16 P-R5(a)	B-Q4	37 K-R3	B-Q5
17 KtxKt	KtxKt	38 Q-Q3	RxR
18 P-Kt4	BxKt	39 BxR	RxB
19 BxB	QxQRP	40 Q-B	R-B
20 R-R	Q-B2	41 R-Q3	P-R3
21 PxP	P-QR4	Resigns	

(a) This marks the beginning of White's troubles, for the RP soon falls.

Here is the first game of the current Euwe-Alekhine world championship match now being played in various Dutch cities. The game itself is not so very impressive. Alekhine emerges from the opening with an inferior position and subsequently loses pawns. He continued desperately, however, almost to the mate.

First Game
Slav Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 RxR	Kt-B5
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	27 B-B5	R-K3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	28 B-Q4	RxP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	29 BxP	P-Kt5
5 P-QR4	B-B4	30 K-B	R-B7
6 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	31 R-Kt7ch	K-B
7 KtxP(B4)	Q-B2	32 RxKtP	KtxP
8 P-KKt3	P-K4	33 BxKt	RxB
9 PxP	KtxP	34 R-QB4	R-Kt3
10 B-B4	KKt-Q2	35 K-K2	K-B2
11 B-Kt2	P-B3	36 R-KR4	K-Kt3
12 Castles	R-Q	37 R-KB4	R-Kt6
13 Q-B	B-K3	38 R-B4	R-Kt3
14 Kt-K4	B-QKt5(a)	39 K-K3	K-B4
15 P-R5	Castles	40 P-Kt4ch	K-K3
16 P-R6	PxP	41 P-B4	K-Q4
17 KtxKt	KtxKt	42 R-Q4ch	K-K3
18 Kt-B5	BxKt	43 P-B5ch	K-K2
19 QxB	P-Kt4	44 R-K4ch	K-B2
20 B-K3	B-Q4	45 P-R4	R-Kt8
21 RxP	BxB	46 K-B4	R-B8
22 KxB	R-B2	47 R-R4	P-R3
23 KR-QR	Q-Q3	48 R-R7ch	K-Kt
24 QxQ	RxQ	49 P-Kt5	R-B5ch
25 RxRP	RxR	50 K-K5	Resigns

(a) Alekhine does not choose to exchange, since the resulting position would be rather difficult on the Q side, owing to White's well-placed KB.

Meyer Succeeds Zwilling

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26 (AP)—Billy Meyer, last year with Oakland of the Pacific Coast League, was named today by the New York Yankee chain system as manager of the Kansas City American Association team for next season. Meyer will succeed E. W. (Dutch) Zwilling. The team finished in the second division this year having tied for third place in 1936. George Weiss, general manager of the Yankee farm system, said Zwilling might be placed elsewhere in the organization.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Squash Players Ready

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The squash players, both tennis and racquets, are now in our midst, and another week will see the play in both branches in full swing. Already the various clubs are busily engaged in practice, with the stars leading off with their team matches later this week.

In squash racquets, it is the novices which predominate, while in the tennis division, it is the stars which are in the majorty. This is natural, as newcomers usually select the easier sport, graduating into the more difficult as they find racquets less of a sport than an exercise, and ambitious to make good in the greater variety of scoring shots which squash tennis affords.

Thus, in class A, there are nine teams in squash tennis, to the seven in squash racquets. In Class B, there are 14 teams in squash racquets, divided into two groups, of seven each, while there are eight in squash tennis. But it is in Class C, to which the novices chiefly belong, that the real difference is apparent. Here 18 clubs have entered teams in squash racquets, while there are only eight in squash tennis. These will be divided into three groups, of six each.

Eastern Association

In squash racquets also there is an organization outside of the regular metropolitan association, with six clubs, with two ranks, but chiefly consisting of players which usually would be classified in the minor groups, though there are a few of Class A caliber. This is the Eastern Association, composed chiefly of athletic clubs, which are not members of the Metropolitan Association.

A novelty will inaugurate the squash racquets season, when Heights Casino, always alert to develop the game, and especially the doubles game, will hold a novice doubles tournament beginning next Monday, Nov. 1, open to players who have never competed in doubles before. Edwin H. Bigelow, president of the club and a former president of the Metropolitan Association, has played a large part in the development of the doubles game, instituting mixed doubles, and his new innovation is one that will undoubtedly be popular, and should be adopted speedily in the other centers of the game, wherever doubles courts are available.

The end of that week will see two other tournaments started, as the Princeton Club invitation tournament will start the individual struggle in squash tennis, on Thursday, Nov. 4, while Nassau Country Club, out at Glen Cove, will hold its annual invitation squash racquets invitation tournament, at both singles and doubles, over the week end. Meantime, both sports will get their team matches under way, squash tennis leading off tomorrow with Class A, followed by Class C on Friday and Class B the following Monday. Squash racquets will confine itself to Class A at present, playing on Thursday, with the lesser groups holding off until after Thanksgiving.

Harvard Club Has Bye

Harvard Club will have a bye in the opening round of the metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship, and the first round will center on the first appearance of the new Montclair Athletic Club team, which will visit City Athletic Club, also reputed strong, with Harry F. Wolf, national champion; Philip T. Moore, No. 2 on the ranking, and William E. Coyle Jr., now gone over entirely to squash tennis, as the Montclair leaders, and Milton Baron, former veteran champion, now back in harness after several years of only casual play; Leonard R. Green and Lester A. Strasser, as the City leaders. Columbia University Club, former champions, will be at home to Crescent Athletic Club, New York Athletic Club, the present title holder, will entertain Yale Club, and Short Hills Club will visit Princeton Club.

Squash racquets Class A opening round will find the present champions, Harvard Club, visiting Downtown Athletic Club, Montclair Athletic Club at Princeton Club, and University Club at The Squash Club, with Yale Club a bye. Germain G. Glidden, national and metropolitan champion, will again top the team of the champions, but Beekman H. Pool, and Robert Grant 3d., who were prominent in support, are absentees this season. University Club has been strengthened by the shift of several members of the Squash Club team, and is likely to give the champions the hardest battle they have had yet.

A. A. U. Meeting

More material for the delegates of the various associations composing the Amateur Athletic Union to work on when they gather in Boston two weeks hence, was sent out yesterday by the Legislation Committees, of which Albert F. Wheltie is chairman, when 76 proposed amendments to the constitution, by-laws, general rules and athletic rules of the Union were submitted to the 400 named for the positions.

The first and most important of these is the renewal of the fight to return to yards and miles in place of the metric distances adopted four years ago, in anticipation of the 1940 Olympic Games. Ever since there has been a strong minority in favor of the return to the old distances, and last year an amendment provided that except for the actual National championships, indoors and out, the district associations could use either. The result was that practically all the meets which could, utilized the linear distances, showing clearly that these were preferred.

Other track and field proposals included permission for the use of starting blocks, dropping of the 200-meter low hurdle from the championship program, and the definition of a helping wind in a straightaway race, a broad jump or a hop, step and jump as any wind having a velocity of two meters per second, or 4½ miles per hour.

Eight Regional Championships

The establishment of eight regional championships through which athletes must qualify for national championships, so as to cut down the entries for the latter, is another important proposal. At present, each of the 39 district associations sends its champions direct, but if the change is adopted, these will go next to the regional title tourneys, with only the winners and runners up qualifying for the Nationals. These will apply especially to such events as boxing, wrestling, weight-lifting and the like, which are now overcrowded.

Others of the amendments eliminate soft-ball waterpolo championships, lower the residence requirements for all competitions from six to four months, open the way for life guards, playground attendants and camp counsellors to compete if they do not coach as a duty or otherwise, cut the national swimming championships for men from three to two days, bring the wrestling rules into conformity with the rules of the International Amateur Wrestling Association, which govern the Olympic Games, allow foreign hockey players who have resided in the country one full year and have signified their intention to become citizens to play in the national hockey championships, permit the acceptance of applications for registration of foreigners under 21 who have attended American schools for five consecutive years prior to filing applications, permitting athletes to write and lecture on amateur sports, and making a few minor changes in the boxing, gymnastic and swimming rules.

Brown Announces Schedule for 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—Brown will play a nine-game varsity football schedule in 1938, with six games listed against major opponents, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced this morning. The Columbia Lion beaten by Brown 7 to 6 last Saturday in one of the major upsets of eastern football, will come to Providence on Thanksgiving Day, Lafayette, a rising power in the football world, will return to the Brown schedule after an absence of 26 years and will meet the Bruin in Providence. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Columbia and Lafayette are the major opponents, and Connecticut, Rhode Island and Tufts provide the so-called minor opposition.

The schedule: Sept. 24, Connecticut; Oct. 1, Harvard at Boston; 8, Lafayette; 15, Dartmouth at Hanover; 22, Rhode Island; 29, Tufts; Nov. 5, Yale at New Haven; Friday, 11, Armistice Day, Holy Cross at Worcester; 19, open; 24, Columbia.

Significant changes in the schedule is the advancing of the Harvard date, and Brown will open the Crimson schedule on Oct. 1. Brown filled the Crimson's second playing date this year. Rhods Island State, hitherto listed as an early opponent, moves down the list now and fills a date on Oct. 22. With the apparent wealth of Rhode Island freshman material this year, that game will assume considerably more importance next fall.

College Football Results

St. Mary's 25, Sul Ross 7.

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Business and Industry

Wallace Reduces Cotton Acreage Goal Due to Big 1936 Crop

Commerce and Finance

Morgan Firm Says Coal Domination Charge 'Nonsense'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Categorical denial of the report of the commission named by Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania, that J. P. Morgan & Company, Drexel & Company and a group of allied banking institutions are dominating the control of both the anthracite-producing companies and the anthracite-carrying railroads in violation of the United States Supreme Court decision of 1920 was issued by Morgan & Company here today.

Charges Called "Sheer Nonsense"

In a prepared statement handed out to the press, they characterized the report as "sheer nonsense."

"In matters of such magnitude it is unfortunate that the real facts should be passed over and fanciful theories be substituted," the statement declares.

"We have read the press release given to this morning's newspapers by Mr. W. Jett Lauck, purporting to speak as chairman of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Industry Commission, in which he summarizes a report prepared by Mr. C. V. Maudlin on the control of the anthracite industry."

The statement, which was handed out late yesterday, says: "All that the release has to say about 'control' exercised by our firm over the anthracite industry and anthracite carrying railroads is sheer nonsense. Our ownership of shares of corporations in either industry has for years been utterly negligible. In neither of the industries mentioned are the policies that are followed subject to the 'domination' of members of our firms.

Industry's Major Problems

"The actual fact of the whole matter is this: That Mr. Lauck, in endorsing the Maudlin report, may do a great disservice to the anthracite industry by diverting attention from its real problems. These problems have already been considered at great length by the anthracite coal industry commission of Pennsylvania in the collection of reports which it published on May 15, 1937.

"From these reports it appears that apart from the question of anthracite freight rates, which the anthracite-producing companies have already petitioned the interstate commerce commission to reduce, the anthracite industry is confronted by a combination of major problems entirely beyond the control of any banking or financial interests.

"Among these are the competition of other fuels, including bituminous coal, coke, oil and natural gas; the overwhelming burden of state and local taxation in the producing regions of Pennsylvania; the vastly increased costs of production, largely imposed on the companies by conditions beyond their control; the prevailing cutthroat competition within the industry itself. And the failure of the Pennsylvania authorities to extend to the producing companies the protection of law and order against bootlegging operations is a factor that all experts regard as of the highest importance.

"In matters of such magnitude it is unfortunate that the real facts should be passed over and fanciful theories be substituted in their place."

September Security Sales Above August; Below a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sales on all registered securities exchanges totaled $1,761,098,549 during September, an increase of 37.9 per cent over August but a drop of 6.4 per cent under September a year ago.

Of the total, stock sales, including rights and warrants, had a value of $1,601,793,211 in September, an increase of 43.1 per cent over August.

The stock sales aggregated 65,761,719 shares, or 70.5 per cent over the August total.

The sharper increase in the number of shares than in the value of stocks sold apparently reflected a depreciation of values last month.

Average daily bond sales in September amounted to $6,371,726 compared with sales of $6,083,226 in August.

New Treasury Issue Yield Is 0.261 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The first issue of U. S. Treasury short-term bills maturing about March 14, the quarterly income tax payment date, sold at an average interest rate of 0.261, compared with an average of 0.362 on the last issue of nine-month bills sold last week, Secretary Morgenthau announced.

The total of the new issue applied for was $143,108,000 and the aggregate of acceptances was $50,065,000. The range of bids, excepting one of $29,000, was as high as 99.903, equivalent to 0.249 per cent to a low of 99.896, equal to approximately 0.267 per cent. The average price was 99.899 and the rate 0.261 per cent. Of the amount bid for at the low price about 85 per cent was accepted.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 12.00; export 10.83. Tin easy; spot and nearby 48.37½; future 48.25. Lead steady; New York spot 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc quiet; East St. Louis spot and future 6.00. Iron, No. 2 F. O. B. eastern Pennsylvania 25.00; Buffalo 24.00; Alabama 20.00. Aluminus, virgin 99 percent, 20.000. Antimony spot 18.25. Quick silver 87.50. Platinum, pure 49.00. Wolframite 27.00-30.00 nominal.

HOLC Official

© Harris & Ewing

Charles A. Jones
General Manager of the Home Owners Loan Corporation

HOLC Directors Oppose Reducing Loans Interest

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles A. Jones, general manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, has issued a statement saying the board of directors of the corporation "is unanimous in its conviction that no reduction from the present interest rate is justifiable" on loans of the corporation.

Several bills introduced in the last session of Congress proposed reduction from five per cent to rates ranging as low as 2½ per cent and to extend the amortization period from the present 15 years up to 30 years.

"Experts of the board estimate that the refinancing of loans bearing interest at 2½ per cent and running for 20 years would cost more than $1,000,000,000, which would have to come out of the United States treasury," said the statement. "In the end the neighbors of the HOLC borrowers would have to pay for this loss in taxes."

Mr. Jones said it was significant that the agitation for a revision of the HOLC mortgage terms had not sprung at all from any spontaneous movement of HOLC borrowers. It came, he said, from a few small groups of men who thought they saw an opportunity to make money at the expense of the borrowers.

The savings of millions of people in mortgage lending institutions, he warned, would be adversely affected.

Banks Again Reduce Government Issues In October 20 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said today banks resumed liquidation of government security holdings during the week ended Oct. 20.

In its 101-city member bank condition statement, the board said aggregate federal holdings declined $22,000,000 to $9,028,000,000. This was $1,512,000,000 under the same week a year ago.

The drop in these holdings followed a $16,000,000 increase in the two previous weeks. The trend for a year, however, has been toward liquidation.

The banks' total loans declined $81,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 20 to $39,913,000,000. Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture, advanced on securities as collateral, dropped $6,000,000 to $599,000,000. Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured fell $25,000,000 to $4,241,000,000.

Demand deposits dropped $12,000,000 for the week to $14,789,000,000, and reserves with Federal Reserve banks climbed $29,000,000 to $5,368,000,000.

Two Utilities Order Special Dividends

CHICAGO (AP)—Special dividends were declared by the directors of two utilities. Public Service Company of Northern Illinois ordered a special dividend of 80 cents a share on its common stock, bringing to $3.80 the dividend disbursements this year.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared a special dividend of 31¼ cents, making dividend disbursements for the year on its $25 par value stock equal to $1.56¼ a share.

Both specials will be payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 10.

British Guiana Gold Output Mounts Steadily

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (CP)—Gold production in British Guiana continues to mount steadily, an official statement revealed.

Production for the first nine months of the year totaled 27,257 ounces, valued at $708,383, an increase in value of $66,477, as compared with the first nine months of 1936.

The increase was attributed largely to the installation of a dredge by the British-owned Consolidated Goldfields Company, while officials attached considerable importance to exploration work being carried out by Canadian and American companies.

It is estimated the exploration companies have already spent $250,000 in their work, with concessions totaling 1000 square miles granted.

Cream of Wheat Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cream of Wheat Corporation and subsidiaries, with principal plant at Minneapolis, for the September quarter reported net profit of $264,557, equal to 44 cents a common share, against $294,362 or 49 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter.

Cloth Buying Up On Possibility Of Processing Taxes

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The prospect of another era of cotton processing taxes to finance cotton crop parity payments became very real this week as the President declared his desire to finance the cotton crop control movement and cotton farm parity payments without further drain on the public treasury. Though cotton manufacturers north and south prepared to oppose vigorously any attempt to revive cotton processing taxes, the cotton industry began preparing to discount the possibility that such legislation would be passed.

The cost raising influence of such a development has been seen for the past week or two, and the efforts of some cotton gray goods buyers to lay in ample supplies at once against future needs brought about during the past week a substantial buying movement which carried the week's dealings to well in excess of the current week's output from the looms.

Some of the larger converters stepped into the market early last week and placed orders for print cloths and other coarse yarn cloths running into large yardage, at virtually the bottom of the market.

Buying Increases

As the week progressed, buying broadened in scope, so as to embrace nearly all sections of the market, but the volume of the individual orders was not so large though total sales for the week made a very handsome total.

Prices firmed up with the increased trading, and most of the print cloth constructions advanced an eighth even on spot goods, while yardage for shipment after the first of the year was quoted sometimes a quarter higher than the early week levels for quick goods.

In the print cloth list, which was very active, the 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares sold in large volume for 6¾ cents, and this price was later advanced to 6⅞ cents, with some of the better mills asking 7 cents for November-December goods, and nearly all quoting 7 cents for 1938 deliveries.

Several million yards of carded broadcloths changed hands during the week and prices advanced an eighth to a quarter before the close. The 80x60s (5 yard) brought 5⅞ cents after having been traded freely at 5¼ cents, while the 100x60s brought 6¾ cents in considerable volume.

Combed Lawns Active

Fair business was done on combed lawns which moved on a basis of 6¼ cents for 9 yard 76-72s, and many of the better mills asked 6⅝ cents for this construction. On 40 inch, 8.50 yard, 88x80s the prices ranged from 7¼ to 7⅜ cents with trading at both levels.

A very active business has been done in fancies and novelties, not only the carded yarn novelties, which sold so well a week ago in the Fall River market, but also the combed yarn fabrics which brought prices somewhat better than a week or two ago, though not nearly as much better as mill men thought they ought to be.

Finished goods were moving rather slowly despite the fact that sateens, broadcloths and monks cloth had a reduction in prices of about 5 per cent, while denims were again cut from 12½ cents to 12 cents by some selling houses, in an effort to start business.

Sir Josiah Stamp Warns Britains Of American Coddling

BLACKBURN, Eng. (AP) — Sir Josiah Stamp, one of Britain's outstanding economists, warned Britons against following America in "glooming and grandmothering" themselves into a slump.

Speaking to the Blackburn chamber of commerce, Sir Josiah, a director of the Bank of England, said:

"America is much more susceptible to the financial effects of a war scare, and indeed more prone to the scare itself. We must be careful not to follow America in glooming and grandmothering ourselves into a slump."

Sir Josiah said there seemed to be little in industrial developments to account for the recent sharp recessions in American markets, of which he said "the main bases were psychological."

'37 Cotton Ginned Far Above '36 Total

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Census Bureau reports that cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Oct. 18 totaled 11,068,319 running bales, compared with 8,569,476 to that date last year, and 6,590,402 in 1935.

American-Egyptian included totaled 3669 bales, compared with 4158 and 4885 in the previous two years.

Sales of 'Baby Bonds' May Top $1,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury officials estimate that sales of "baby bonds" will be over the $1,000,000,000 mark by the end of the year.

Through last week purchasers of these bonds had put $944,531,732 into the Treasury, and sales are running far ahead of last year. The Government began offering the bonds of $25, $50, $100, $500 and $1000 denominations in March, 1935.

Hawaii to Redeem Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—W. C. McGonagle, treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, announced the territory will redeem Nov. 15 an issue of $1,500,000 4 per cent public improvement bonds, due in 1947.

Deflation Bogey Is Displacing Inflation in Street-Thinking

NEW YORK (AP)—That elusive hobgoblin of the money world—inflation—has faded again into the dark depths of fallen stock and commodity prices.

Another ghost from the economic shadows—deflation—hovers over the marketplace.

How long it will rule the roost on this visitation is a question money pundits have been debating. In the belief Federal authorities can summon or dismiss these bogeys almost at will, some Wall Streeters look for the answer in Washington.

Despite the fall in markets running back to last spring—which wiped out a whole year's gains in commodity prices and a two-year advance in stocks—some economists are still shaking a warning finger and saying:

The inflation goblins'll get you if you don't watch out, balance the budget, and do various other things.

So the average Wall Streeter has been casting troubled glances at government spending, war budgets and Uncle Sam's bloated gold holdings while watching the ghosts of 1929-32 dance around the stock ticker.

Higher Money Turnover

Inflation is variously and usually pretty complicatedly defined, but for the layman, many experts agree, it can be described as using money more rapidly than production of goods increases. This makes for an uneven relationship between money and goods. Therefore, when money, be it in credit or cash, appears more rapidly than production is being expanded, prices spiral upward.

Conversely, when the supply of usable money, whether in the form of credit, bank checks, or currency, declines more rapidly than the production of goods is curtailed, the supply of goods in relation to the supply of money increases, and prices fall, as they did in the 1929-32 period.

How successfully the supply of money can be controlled, so that the inflation and deflation demons may be kept out of business, is a subject of heated economic controversy. Of course, the supply of money is only one factor affecting prices. But for more than four years, making life uneasy for the conservative kinds and vassals of money, the inflation bogey has been held before Wall Street eyes in various guises—cutting the gold content of the dollar, liberalizing the law under which paper money may be issued, heavy expansion of credit through government borrowing, increasing gold supply, and frenzied spending on war machines abroad.

Inflation Bogey Wanes

In Europe and America, governments touched the bank-money fountain with the magic wand of credit and made it gush forth "purchasing power" for "recovery and relief," for arms expenditures, for vast public works.

Last winter—after governments around the world had poured untold billions of dollars into the "inflation" kitty—many thought they heard the goblin's wings at last beating ominously about the speculative market and business.

Grains, metals, wool and other basic materials of life and machine civilization soared on the average back to 1929 prices. The stock market was half way back to the airy heights of 1929. Business costs, wages, living expenses were mounting.

Then suddenly the inflation bogey began to wane under the glare of Government moves, apparently aimed to halt the risng price spiral. Most dramatic for financial circles were the passes President Roosevelt, early in April, made at inflation when he criticised some prices as too high and announced diversion of Federal spending away from projects using metal.

Since last spring most of the events in Washingotn, as well as in the money district, have tended to keep the inflation wraith in the background.

President's Unused Powers

New Deal chieftains have preached a balanced budget, although many Wall Streeters remained skeptical. "Pump-priming" spending decreased. So did government use of bank credit to meet the federal deficit. Falling speculative markets seemed to say inflation ideas were being revised.

Yet economists recognize the goblin may come back in a different form—perhaps in the more benevolent and welcome guise of avid business borrowing to expand production, its classic shape in the business cycles of the last century or so.

They see President Roosevelt holding unused but powerful inflation strings—authority to issue currency, to spend bookkeeping profits of the write-up in the price of gold to $35 an ounce from around $20, to create more "purchasing power" by writing up the value of silver and spending silver "profits."

Armament spending abroad and possible further delay in balancing receipts and outgo in Washington may make many wary of pronouncing the end of the inflation specter.

Its wreathes vaguely in and out of financial gossip and economic prophecy—just as it has since falling prices in 1932 rattled the bones of widespread bankruptcy and misery and caused many political and industrial leaders to summon "controlled inflation," run by government, as a bouncer to throw out the deflation demon.

Note: This subject is treated in "Economics in the News," which is resumed on the front page.

News Notes—Cuba

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

More Peanuts are destined to be raised in Cuba, judging from the fact that the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture has purchased 100,000 pounds of peanut seeds from a United States concern. These seeds will be distributed among farmers. Moderate quantities of other oleaginous seeds are being purchased in line with a plan of the Cuban Government to increase the cultivation of oleaginous seeds. An oil refinery, closed for about two years, is resuming operations, and will produce peanut, sunflower, soya and cottonseed oil.

Paints and Varnishes from outside sources are welcome in Cuba notwithstanding that the island already has a well-established industry of this type, which supplies 60 per cent or more of the local demand for such products. The better grades, in particular, are readily sold. Although European sources have furnished the bulk of pigment and oil imports, United States exporters are obtaining an increasing share of the pigment business. The outlook for Cuba's paint business for the remainder of 1937 is especially good, including automobile enamels and lacquers.

Rice Imports of Cuba from the United States are on a substantially higher basis this year than last. Southern and California rices have been in demand, with preference shown for old crop grain.

Cuba Exports to the United States during the first seven months of 1937 amounted to $113,163,402, which represents 85.8 per cent of the island's total export trade. This was an increase in the proportion with the United States of 27.5 per cent. Cuba's total export trade with all countries of nearly $131,789,000, for the first seven months of 1937, was $23,000,000 greater than the corresponding period of 1936.

Larger Sales of bus chassis in Cuba are expected, on account of the good outlook for replacement demand and extension of service that is taking place. Outlook for the sale of passenger cars is considered moderately good, although intimated new and increased taxes on business have somewhat clouded the general outlook. The last quarter's business in trucks this year is expected to compare favorably with the corresponding period of 1936.

Raw Sugar exported from Cuba from Jan. 1 to Sept. 15, 1937, amounted to 2,123,588 long tons, compared with 2,075,597 long tons in the similar period of 1936. Of this total, 1,606,512 long tons were shipped to the United States, compared with 1,370,670 long tons during the same period of 1936.

United States products valued at approximately $43,979,500 accounted for about 68 per cent of the total value of Cuba's import trade in the first half of 1937. Total imports amounted to $64,902,900, compared with approximately $52,047,500 in the first half of last year. Cuban export trade, amounting to about $113,239,500 during the first half of this year was more than $17,600,000 greater than for the corresponding period of last year, with the United States purchases valued at more than $98,000,000.

Vegetable Oils and fats and textiles, intended for Cuban import from the United States, must be accompanied by certificates of origin, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the place nearest the origin of the goods, in order to receive the benefits of the preferential rates of import duty.

Coffee Industry aid was the motive of action taken at the Second Pan American Coffee Conference in Havana. It was agreed that each of the member countries of the Congress would contribute five cents for each bag of coffee exported to the United States, which would yield an estimated $600,000, annually, to be used to advertise coffee. It was further agreed by delegates that the exportation of coffee inferior to Type Eight would be prohibited in order to prevent demoralization of coffee markets. The question of a world coffee conference was not definitely settled, although it was discussed.

L. E. Carpenter & Co.

NEW YORK—L. E. Carpenter & Co., Newark, N. J., reports net profit, after all charges but before provision for federal income taxes, of $53,174 for the six months ended July 3, 1937, compared with $10,146 before taxes for the six months ended June 30, 1936. For the nine months ended Oct. 2, 1937, gross sales of the company amounted to $927,171 compared with sales of $639,926 for the nine months ended Oct. 3, 1936.

Dayton Rubber Company

DAYTON, Ohio—Net income of the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company for the present fiscal year which ends Oct. 31 will amount to at least $3 a share on the 176,535 shares of common stock outstanding, after providing for a year's dividend requirements on the Class A stock, according to J. A. MacMillan, chairman of the board. In the previous year net income on the same basis amounted to $2.36 a common share.

AAA Lowers 1938 Cotton Crop Goal By 2,000,000 Acres

WASHINGTON (AP)—The AAA has made a 2,000,000-acre reduction in the cotton crop goal for next year.

Approving the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, Secretary Wallace fixed its "goal" so far as cotton is concerned at 27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres. The goal previously had been placed at 29,000,000 to 31,000,000 acres.

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration said the change was decided upon because of the unusually large cotton crop this year.

The goal is to be divided by areas and individual farms, and growers required to limit their plantings to their share of it in order to qualify for government benefit payments.

See 680,000 Fewer Bales

Authorities estimated that the reduction in the acreage goal would mean about 680,000 bales less cotton, if yields next year averaged the normal amount to 170 pounds an acre.

In view of the government forecast of a 17,500,000-bale crop this year, AAA representatives said, the reduction was necessary to keep acreage "more in line with needs."

To prevent the acreage cut from diminishing federal rewards for cooperating growers, the rate of benefit payments was increased from 2 cents a pound to 2.4 cents on the normal yield of each acre.

Officials fixed a potato-planting goal for next year of 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres, compared with a 1928-1937 annual average of 3,346,000 acres.

Individual goals, with which producers must comply to obtain federal benefits, will be established only on commercial potato farms which have three acres or more of potatoes and which are in important commercial producing counties.

The national goals and rates of payment established for other major crops were as previously announced:

Corn, 92,000,000 to 96,000,000 acres, 10 cents a bushel.

Cotton, 27,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres, 2.4 cents a pound.

Rice, 825,000 to 875,000 acres, 0.125 cents a pound.

Tobacco, flue-cured, 850,000 to 900,000 acres, 1 cent a pound; burley, 480,000 to 500,000 acres, 0.5 cents a pound; fire-cured and dark air-cured, 170,000 to 180,000 acres, 1.7 cents a pound; cigar filler and binder, 85,000 to 90,000 acres, 0.8 cents a pound; Georgia-Florida type 62, 2800 acres to 3000 acres, 2 cents a pound.

Peanuts, 1,500,000 to 1,600,000 acres, 0.2 cents a pound.

Potatoes, 3,100,000 to 3,300,000 acres, 4 or 6 cents a bushel, depending on the producing area.

Payments to Farmers

In addition to rewards for compliance with acreage limitations on these "soil-depleting" crops, payments to co-operating farmers under the 1938 program will be based on acreage in soil-conserving crops, restoration land, non-crop pasture land, commercial orchards and commercial vegetables. Restoration land is plowed acreage returned to grass.

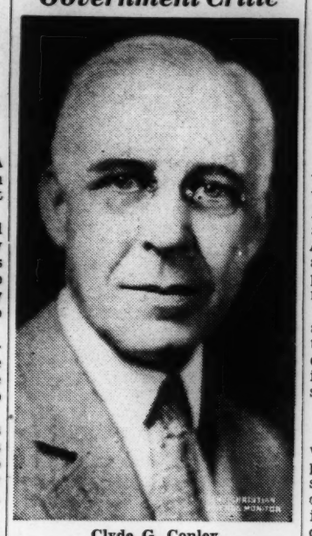
Officials pointed out that the program still is dependent on Congressional action, since the actual appropriation for next year's payments has not been made.

The next step in placing the program in operation, they said, would be the issuance of regulations for each state or region.

American Brake Shoe

NEW YORK (AP) — American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, maker of railway equipment fixtures, with plants throughout the country, for the September quarter reported net income of $829,649 before the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to $1 a common share, compared with net income of $1,080,239 or $1.33 a share in the preceding quarter and $604,162 or 78 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter.

Government Critic



Clyde G. Conley
President of the American Institute of Steel Construction, Who Criticizes Government Intervention in Business

FTC Announces New Trade Regulations For Rayon Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announces new trade practice rules for the rayon industry, designed primarily to prevent misrepresentation and deceptive advertising of rayon products.

The commission said the rules "may be accepted and followed by all marketers as a guide, and should be considered as binding requirements of the existing law in transactions within federal jurisdiction."

The rules are in two groups, the first dealing with unfair trade practices, the second with trade practices "considered to be conducive to sound business methods."

The latter group contains two rules, one approving the practice of making accurate statements of the proportions of various fibers in mixed goods, the other approving distribution of information on proper care and cleaning methods for rayon products.

The rules dealing with unfair practices define "rayon" as manufactured textile fiber or yarn and their products produced chemically from cellulose or with a cellulose base, regardless of the process used, and declare it an unfair trade practice to represent them as other than rayon or to fail to disclose definitely that they are rayon.

They apply to statements "in the invoices and labeling and in all advertising matter, sales promotional descriptions or representations thereof however disseminated or published."

The commission ruled it unfair to misrepresent the manufacturing process, or to use such words as silk, wool or linen to describe products made wholly or partially of rayon unless the rayon content is disclosed.

It is unfair also, the commission ruled, to describe rayon products as taffeta, chiffon, velvet and other fabrics usually associated with silk and other natural products unless these terms are qualified with the word "rayon" and used merely to indicate the type of weave or construction.

In mixed fabrics or threads, the commission ruled, all the constituent fibers should be named, in the order of their predominance by weight.

SEC Dismisses Action Against Marlin-Rockwell

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission dismissed proceedings against the Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, which manufactures ball bearings and has plants in Connecticut, New York and Illinois.

Officials said the corporation had filed new information regarding its sales and cost of goods sold, and that this made it unnecessary to continue with the proceedings.

Steel Chief Hits Proposed Change In Antitrust Law

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Clyde G. Conley, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, president of the American Institute of Steel Construction, said he did not believe American business had reached "such a dire extreme" as to need the proposed overhauling of antitrust laws next year.

"If license has grown so rampant as to warrant the intervention of the government, then probably we deserve no better," he said, addressing the opening session of the institute's fifteenth annual convention.

Purpose of Laws

"The purpose of the antitrust laws was to preserve the freedom of competition. It should be made impossible, however, for any company to compete so freely as to destroy either its competitor, itself or the industry.

"I, for one, do not believe we have reached such a dire extreme. Through voluntary co-operation, we can erect that measure of self-regulation as to make governmental interference unnecessary. If industry in the United States is preparing to accept a fascist command, then I fear we will have to abandon all spiritual progress made during the past three centuries."

Mr. Conley criticized the government's previous attempts to regulate trade, notably the 1933 code of fair practices under the National Industrial Recovery Act, declaring:

"It has been sufficient to convince us that government can do almost nothing for business that business cannot do better for itself.

"In every instance that we have gone to the government seeking relief," he added, "we have done little better than surrender the control of our business."

Industry Lagging

Mr. Conley reported to the convention that the structural steel fabricating industry showed a 12 per cent increase in production during the first eight months of 1937, but the industry as a whole, he said, is lagging one year behind general business.

W. Nelson Mayhew, chairman of the committee on bonds, reported a committee recommendation to resist a movement for lifting the present requirement of bonding government contractors for the protection of material-men and labor.

"A surety bond reduces construction costs, guarantees free and open competition and increases the number of contractors who are able to establish their capacity to perform the work," the committee said.

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable November 5, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 29, 1937.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer.
October 25, 1937.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

Detail

Efficiency in the handling of investment detail may be obtained at moderate cost by means of an Agency Account with this bank.

Trust Department

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

For your enjoyment we present each Monday evening, from 9 to 10 o'clock, over Station WBZ — the Philadelphia Orchestra, with guest artists

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,900,000
Previous day	2,335,920
1937 vol. to date	345,031,839
1936 vol. to date	391,237,340

Stocks Follow Erratic Trend In Active Day

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Stocks developed further erratic tendencies in today's market.

Declines and rallies were frequent. A buying spurt in Chrysler turned the tables on an opening set-back and losses of 1 to 5 points were replaced with gains of as much. The ticker tape for a brief interval was 4 minutes behind.

Dealings slowed appreciably in later proceedings and extreme upturns were reduced or cancelled in many instances. Steels followed the motors, but skidded near the final hour when Chrysler started to retrace its advance. Trends were ragged as the session approached the finish.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,900,000 shares.

Initial selling was thought to have been based on the belief the run-up of yesterday was a bit too sharp to have been healthy.

No Particular News

There was no particular news to account for the subsequent snapback. The reversion to quietness accompanied word the Federal Reserve governors were holding their regular weekly meeting at Washington and that the board's margin expert was not in attendance. This was taken as a sign by the analysts that any easing of margin requirements at this time was hardly probable.

Rail stocks were narrow and carrier bonds pointed downward. Commodities were uneven although grain and cotton futures improved. Export copper was given a lift and red metal prices in London were raised.

Well out in front at one time—some retreated later—were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Republic, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, North American, Electric Power & Light, American Can, Westinghouse, Sun Oil, Phillips Petroleum, Texas Corporation, Louisville & Nashville, Baltimore & Ohio, Allis Chalmers, Monsanto Chemical, Radio Corp., Borden, Celanese, Hazel Atlas Glass, Crown Cork and Union Carbide.

Inclined to hang back were Allied Chemical, Consolidated Edison, du Pont, Woolworth, Deere, Kennecott, Howe Sound, National Lead, Anaconda, International Paper & Power preferred, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio, Continental Can, Owens-Illinois, Air Reduction and Public Service of N. J.

Bonds Are Uneven

The bond market bobbed along unevenly today as selling struck the rail sector.

Losses outnumbered gains in the rail division in the second hour.

Down more than a point among the rails were Missouri Kansas Texas 5s and New York Central 5s.

American Telephone 3¾s tilted upward, but International Telephone 5s were off more than point at one time. Studebaker sold 3 lower shortly before noon.

Utilities Power & Light 5s were up around 1½, and Pacific Gas 3¾s were higher. Lower were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Fractional gainers included Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, International Paper 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Texas Corporation 3½s.

Among foreigns, French 7s sagged around 3.

U. S. Governments were 3-32s higher to 1-32 lower.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Curb stocks moved within a narrow range today as the session neared the final hour. Gains and losses were fairly evenly distributed with some of the higher priced shares swinging a point or more in both directions.

A number of the more widely traded-in stocks held about even or had not been dealt in at all. Oils and utilities were generally mixed with most price shifts held to minor fractions.

Sherwin Williams, following publication of an improved earnings report, pushed up around 2½ points and Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Lake Shore Mines added around a point.

Selected utility shares ran into moderate selling. Electric Bond & Share and American Gas & Electric were off around a point. Fractional losers included American Cyanamid "B," Venezuela Petroleum, Pan American Airways and Pioneer Gold.

Tilting forward a bit were Montgomery Ward "A," Northern States Power "A," Pantepec Oil, Sunray Oil, American Light & Traction, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. and International Petroleum.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Although trading in the stock market was restricted the tone was steady at the close. Tobacco, rayon, brewing and motors shares were in good demand and the transatlantic section was generally higher. British funds and foreign bonds moved up while the oil and mining sections were mixed.

Paris—The Bourse closed steady although government bonds sold under Tuesday's prices. Rentes finished slightly lower while industrial and international securities held firm. Royal Dutch gained 130 francs and Suez Canal was up 30 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed ½d to 1⅞d net higher on the reduced Australian crop estimate, buying of Australian spot grain by millers and active demand for December futures. Cotton futures closed 4 to 6 points higher.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Chicago, reported September quarter net income of $310,146 after charges including federal income taxes but before surtax, equal to 94 cents a share. This compared with $406,759, or $1.23 a share in the like 1936 period. The company makes electrical control apparatus.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	39⅜	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅜
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	57	57	57	+2½
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	13	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	9	22⅛	22	22	Oct 25
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	12	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¾
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 25
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	25	61	59¼	59¼	—2¼
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Alleghany	23	1⅜	1½	1½	— ¼
58½	10	Allegany pf xw	2	14	14	14	
59¾	11	Allegany pf $30 ww	17	15½	14	14	—1
59	11	Allegany pf $40 ww	3	15	14½	15	Oct 23
52⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	4	16½	16⅛	16½	
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	24	21½	20	20⅛	+ ⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	5	10	10	10	+ ¼
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	30	165	158½	158½	—7½
17⅛	11⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	35	10⅞	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	58	57	57	+1
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	34	46¾	44½	44¾	— ½
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	16	13½	13	13½	+ ½
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	7	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	15	24½	23½	23½	Oct 22
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	8	65½	63	63	—2
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6⅓g)	1	64½	64	64½	+4½
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (⅜g)	15	16	15¼	15¼	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	9	43	40	40	— ½
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	23	92	89½	89½	
174	151¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞	+1⅞
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (⅛g)	15	23½	21½	21½	—1½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	47	47	47	+3¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	21	18⅜	17½	17½	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Oct 20
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	97	97	97	+2
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	5	8¾	8⅜	8½	
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	4	13¼	12⅞	13	
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	18	17	17	17	— ¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	2	5	5	5	Oct 19
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	37	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	6	23⅜	21⅝	23⅜	Oct 25
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	16	10⅜	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	7	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	37	37	37	+ ½
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	15½	15	15⅛	Oct 25
17¾	6⅜	Am International	5	8¼	7¾	7¾	
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	12	21¼	20	20	— ¾
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	3	66½	64½	66½	+1⅞
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	12	14	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	3	Am M & Met (.60)	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
68¾	29	Am Metal (¾g)	14	33¾	33	33	— ¼
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	87	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	5	44	42¾	43	—1½
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	38	37	37	— ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	78	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	87	25⅞	24	24	— ⅝
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	79	78¼	78½	
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	24	24	24	
29	7½	Am Seating (¾g)	8	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	108	57⅜	55½	56	— ¼
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	133½	133	133½	Oct 25
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	7	52¼	51¼	52	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	40	28⅞	27	27½	— ¾
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1¼
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	109	108	109	+1⅜
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18¾	18½	18¾	+1¾
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	56	156	151	151	—4
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	8	71	70¾	71	+ ½
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	21	74	73	73½	+ ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	8	138	138	138	— ½
20⅜	4¼	Am Type Founders	15	7¼	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	36	12¾	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Oct 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	15	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	15	39½	38	38	— ½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	54	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	309	31½	29¾	29¾	—1⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	45½	45½	45½	+4⅞
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	15	14½	14½	— ¾
37½	7	Andes Copper	2	13½	13	13	Oct 25
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	3	4	4	4	Oct 22
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	34⅜	24⅜	34⅜	+ ⅝
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	5	99	97	97	— ⅞
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	61	7½	7⅜	7¼	
9⅜	6⅝	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	70	69⅛	70	Oct 25
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	19	41	39	40½	+ ½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	9	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	9¾	9¼	9¼	
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	58	42¾	40½	40½	—1¾
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	1	86	86	86	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	10	27½	26⅛	26⅜	— ¾
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	5	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	7	14¼	13½	14¼	+1¾
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	32	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+ ½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103½	103	103	
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	18	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¾
4	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	55	55	55	
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	7	7	7	
13¼	6¼	Auburn Auto	20	10½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
3½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3½	3¼	3½	Oct 25
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	

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23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	27	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	85	14¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	11	17⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¾
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (¼g)	25	17	15¾	16	+1
32	9	Barker Bros	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	62	15¾	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17	16	17	
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 20
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	95	95	95	—1
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	12	9½	9¼	9½	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	55	13½	12¾	13¼	
23¾	15	Benef In Lo (2g)	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½a)	2	40	39⅞	40	+2
105½	41	Beth Steel (2½g)	198	50⅞	46½	47½	—1⅜
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	92	90¼	90¼	
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	29	28	28	Oct 25
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	3	18½	17	17	—1
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	25	13⅜	12½	12½	— ⅞
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	80	23¼	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
26	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	65	21½	20½	21	+ ⅞
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	49	36¼	33¾	33¾	— ¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	
4	⅛	Bower C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 25
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	22½	21¾	21¾	— ¾
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	31	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	30	28½	27¼	28	— ½
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	3	35⅞	35	35	—2
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	33	33	33	Oct 25
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
38½	6⅜	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	21	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	37¼	36	36	+1
52⅝	19¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	10	24	23	23	—1½
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	37	37	37	Oct 25
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	7	11	10¼	10¼	— ½
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	14	10	9¼	9¼	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	42	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	17	5¼	5	5	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	12	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	12	36½	35	35	— ¾
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	9	8¾	8¾	
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	77	22¼	20¼	21¼	+ ¾
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	7	3¼	3	3	— ¼
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
18¼	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	11	10¼	10	10	+ ¼
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	12	3⅞	3½	3½	— ¼
33¾	6	Byers Co	10	11⅛	10¼	10¼	— ¾
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	21½	21	21	+ ½

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	10	27⅜	26¼	27¼	+2¼
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	41	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅜
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	7	18¼	18	18	
38¼	9⅛	Can Dry Ginger Ale	36	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	19	8¼	8	8	— ¾
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	34	34	34	
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7⅜	7	7⅜	
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	9	22	21½	21½	
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	12	4¼	4	4¼	Oct 25
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	4	109	105	105	
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	25	61½	60½	60½	—1
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	+ ¼
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	12	25¼	23⅝	24½	+ ¾
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	24	24	24	+1
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
12⅜	2	Cent Pdv	41	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	2	13	11½	13	Oct 25
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 23
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	21	47	45¾	46	—1¼
23⅜	3⅛	Certain-teed	16	7⅛	6¾	7	
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & P (3)	7	34½	34½	34½	Oct 25
48	5	Checker Cab	7	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	45	40¼	39	39	+ ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	93½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	9	47⅞	47	47⅞	+ ⅛
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	10	3¾	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	9	2¼	2	2	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	5	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1½	1½	1½	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	2	6	5¾	5¾	
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	8	15⅛	15	15	
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	13	2½	2¼	2½	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	12¾	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅝
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	9	3⅜	3	3	— ⅜
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	
22⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	3	Childs Co	7	5½	5⅜	5½	
135¼	52½	Chrysler (7g)	663	72⅜	67¼	69	— ¾

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	2	14	13⅞	14	— ½
10⅝	2	City Stores	12	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	4	33	31	33	+2½
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	10	29⅞	28	28	—2¾
36¾	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	16	37	35	36½	+2
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	25	15½	15	15	— ⅜
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	15	114	111½	112	+1
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	12	12½	11½	11½	— ½
104½	98¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	97	97	97	—1¼
62¾	20¾	Coll & Aik (4g)	12	32½	31½	31½	+ ½
51⅞	11¾	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	16½	16	16	
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	4	19½	19½	19½	— ¾
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	7	19½	18	19½	Oct 25
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	95	8¾	8½	8¾	— ½
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	5	16½	15¾	15¾	— ½
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31	31	31	
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	13	86	82	82¼	+ ¼
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	17	46¾	46	46	+ ⅜
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	90	90	90	Oct 25
80¼	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	17	49¾	49	49½	+ ½
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	96	96	96	Oct 22
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	19	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ¼
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	40	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	38½	38½	38½	
19⅛	4⅛	Conde Nast	3	7½	7⅜	7½	+1
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	5	26	25	25	—1
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10½	Oct 20
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	15	11⅞	11	11	
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	7¾	7½	7½	
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	208	26¼	24⅝	24¾	—2¼
108	94	Consol Edison pf (5)	7	94½	94	94¼	— ¾
5¾	1	Consol Film	3	2⅛	2	2	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	5	5	4⅞	5	+1
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	71	10½	10	10	— ¼
105⅞	102	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	103	102	102	Oct 19
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	4	4	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	9	½	½	½	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	7	21½	20¾	21	+1½
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	82	82	82	Oct 23
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	42	17⅞	16	16	— ⅜
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	21	13¼	12	12	— ¾
56½	27	Crane Co	12	34	32¾	32¾	— ¾
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	97	97	97	—1½
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	5	24½	24	24	
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	7	11½	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅞
100⅞	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	5	38	37	37	+ ½
56½	40	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Oct 21
47¼	36½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	36	36	36	— ¼
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	33	13⅛	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
108¾	70	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	82	81	81	+1½
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	16	32	30	30	
135	90	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k)	1	92	92	92	Oct 23
3	3	Cuba Co	1	1	1	1	
14⅜	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	14	5½	5	5⅜	+ ¼
43	16	Cudahy Pack	2	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
20⅜	4	Curtis Publishing	12	6¾	6⅛	6¼	— ⅜
109½	48¼	Curtis Pub pf (7)	4	50	49¾	49¾	+1½
8⅜	2	Curtiss-Wright	67	4	3¾	3¾	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅜ 43-40 June	105.18	105.16	105.18
3 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	106.10	106.10	106.10
2 3¼s 45-43	106.12	106.12	106.12
3 3 s 45-43 reg	106.10	106.10	10 .10
4 3⅛s 46-44	106.11	106.7	106.11
2 4s 54-44	111.3	111	111.3
14 2¾s 47-45	102.19	102.14	102.19
5 3¾s 56-46	109.23	109.19	109.23
4 3s 48-46	104.2	104.2	104.2
8 2½s 49-46	104.20	104.18	104.20
6 4¼s '52-47	115.11	115.11	115.11
11 2¾s 51-48	100.16	100.16	100.16
5 3½s 52-49	104.8	104.8	104.8
21 2½s 53-49	97.29	97.25	97.29
10 2¾s 54-51	99.23	99.19	99.23
3 3s 55-51	102.16	102.13	102.16
20 2¾s 60-55	100.14	100.8	100.14
2 2¾s 59-56	99.13	99.10	99.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s 49-44	102.6	102.3	102.6
1 3s 49-44 reg	102.2	102.2	102.2

Home Owners' Loan

12 2¾s 49-39	100.16	100.14	100.16
13 2¼s 44-42	100.9	100.5	100.9
25 3s 52-44	102.6	102.3	102.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	97	96¾	96¾
2 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	101½	101¼	101½
2 Alleghany 5s '49	68	68	68
40 Alleghany 5s '50 st	29¾	29	29¾
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	90	90
28 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103¼	103	103
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	64¼	64	64
12 Am IGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Am Int 5½s '49	97	96	97
16 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113	113½
36 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99¾	99⅜	99⅝
14 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	104
40 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100	99¾	99¾
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	100	100	100
15 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103⅝	103¼	103½
16 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30	30	30
7 Arm Del 4s '55	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
20 At&SF 4s '95	100	109¾	109¾
1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	107	107	
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103½	103½	103½
5 AT&SF 4s '1905-55	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	98	97⅞	97⅞
5 ACL cit 4s '52	82	82	82
22aA C Line 4½s '64	84	84	84
13 A C Line 5s '45	99¼	98¾	98¾
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '63	63½	63½	63½
27 B&O rfg 6s '95	65¼	63	63
48 B&O 1st 5s '48	96⅞	95	95
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	55½	53	53
43 B&O 5s '96F	54½	51	51
21 B&O 5s 2000D	54	51	51
93 B&O cv 4½s '60	46	44	44
21 B&O 4s 4b	89	88¼	88¼
10 B&OSWLE&WV'41	87¾	87¾	87¾
15 B&Os S W '50	75⅞	71¼	71¼
2 Bell TPa 5s '48B	117⅜	117⅛	117⅛
14 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102	101¾	101¾
29 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93⅛	92¾	93
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	52½	51¾	51¾
9 Boston&Me 5s '55	53⅛	53	53⅛
16 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101¼
32 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	61¾	60⅛	60⅛
9 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	85	84⅞	85
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Brown Shoe 3¼s '50	106½	106½	106½
18 Buf R&P 4½s '57	59	58	58
4 Bush Term 5s '55	46½	46½	46½
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	11	11	11
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116¾	116¾	116¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111¾	111¾	111¾
15 Can Nat 4½s '35	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	122	121½	121½
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
9 Can Pac 4½s '60	95¾	95⅛	95¾
7 Can Pac 4s perp	88	85½	85½
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	78½	78	78½
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	80	80	80
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	37⅞	37¼	37¼
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	117	117	117
6 Cent Ind 5½s '48	61½	61	61½
5 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106½	106½	106½
2 C & D 3½s '96 D	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2 C &O rfg 3½s '96E	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
8 Chi & Alton 3s '49	36½	36	36¼
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110¼	110¼	110½
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16	15	15½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
20 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	21¾	21¾
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	7¾	7¾	7¾
105 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12½	11¾	12
75 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¼	4½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30½	30	30
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	25	25	25
78 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	8⅞	8¼	8¼
12 Chi & NY 4½s 2037	12⅛	12	12⅛
9 Chi&NW4½s 2037	12⅛	12	12
19 CRI & P 4½s '52A	10½	10	10½
4 CRI & P 4½s '52A	9¾	9½	9½
41 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	6¼	6	6
20 C R I & P 4½s '60	6¼	6	6
20 C R I & P 4s '83	20	19½	20
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	10¾	10¾	10¾

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	110½	110½	110½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	97	96½	96½
3 Chic&StLouis 5s '60	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	104½	104½
5 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	109	109	109
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	75½	75½	75½
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	93½	93½	93½
1 ClevUTerm 5½s '72	106	106	106
2 ClevUpTerm 5s '73	102½	102½	102½
7 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	98¼	98	98
2 Col F & I 5s '70	66	66	66
14 Col & So 4½s '80	50½	49½	50
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
11 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Comm Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100½	100½
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105	105	105
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	57	55	57
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102	102½
34 Con Oil 3½s '51	96½	95¾	96½
3 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106	106	106
9 Consum Pow 3¾s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Container Cor 6s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Container 5s '43	93	93	93
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
1 Crown Will 6s '51	102½	102½	102½
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	43	43	43
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	43	43	43
1 Dayton P&L 4½s '60	105	105	105
31 D&RG 4½s '36	14¾	14¼	14¾
30 D&RG 4s '36	14½	14¼	14¼
21 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	7	6⅝	6⅝
4 D&RGWest 5s '78	11½	10⅝	10⅝
4 Det Ed 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
30 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102½	102	102½
1 Erie rfg 5s	51½	50	51½
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	51½	50	51
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	91	91	91
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	64	63½	64
2 Erie cv 4s '53A	58¾	58¾	58¾
6 Fbanks Morse 4s '56	101¼	101	101¼
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	100½	100½	100½
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¼	8	8
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Gen MotAccept3¼s '51	101½	101½	101½
6 Goodrich 4½s '56	97½	97¼	97½
7 Goodrich 6s '45	99¾	99¼	99¾
17 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
20 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93½	93½	93½
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107¼	106	107
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99	98¾	99
63 G Bay & W deb B	7½	7½	7½
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	99½	99½	99½
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33½	33½	33½
14 Hud & Manhat 5s '57	51	50	51
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17¼	17	17
11 Ill Hell Tel 3½s '70 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
16 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	47	46¾	47
13 IC&CStL 4s No '63A	55½	54	54
11 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56¾	56½	56¾
46 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	55½	55	55½
20 Interb R Tr 6s '32	17½	16	17½
34 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56	52¾	52¼	52¾
9 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '56	51	50⅞	57
2 Interstate Dept 4s '47	78	78	78
14 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	6	5⅞	6
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	22	21	22
10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	20	20	20
10 Int Hydro El 6s '44	61⅞	60⅞	61⅞
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58	58	58
1 Int Paper 5s '55	83¾	83¼	83¼
19 Int Paper 5s '47	93½	93½	93½
10 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	82	81½	81½
24 Int T&T 4½s '52	53	52¼	62½
15 Int T&T 5s '55	58	56½	67¼
6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
1 KCP&SMem 4s '36	30½	30½	30½
25 K C South 5s '50	64¼	64	64
10 K C South 3s '50	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 K C Term 4s '60	103½	103½	103½
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102½	102½
1 Lac Gas 6s '52 A	48¼	48¼	48¼
12 LacGas 5½s '53	62¾	62¼	62¼
18 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	62	61	62
12 L S & M S 3½s '97	103	103	103
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28½	28¼	28¼
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40½	39¾	39¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	37	35½	39½
10 Leh Val 5s 2003	35	33⅓	33½
2 Lex&E 5s '65	118½	118½	118½
5 Liggett&M 5s '51	122	121¾	121¾
5 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
4 Long Isl gen 4s '38	101½	101½	101½
1 Long Isl 4½s '49	95	94	94
126¼	126¼	126¼
74½	74½	74½
97	97	97
93¼	93¼	93¼
15	15	15
32½	32½	32½
37½	37½	37½
37½	37	37½
29¾	28½	29¾
28	27⅞	28
85	85	85
100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
102¼	102	102¼
98¾	98	98¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 Met Ed 4½s'68	104¼	103⅝	104¼
4 MilElRy&Ls5s'61B	100¾	100½	100½
5 M&StL4s '49	3	3	3
3 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	10	10	10
14 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	10½	10	10½
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12	12
31 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	10½	10½
26 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	50⅜	49	49
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	75½	75½	75½
7 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6½	6	6½
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	23	23	23
2 Mo Pac 5s65 A ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
32 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23	22	22⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22½	22	22
10 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	23	22½	22¾
19 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8¼	7½	8
4 Mob & O 4½s 77	13¼	12⅞	13¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	102½	102½	102½
15 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	95½	95	95
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	100½	100½	100½
3 Montreal Td 5s 55 A	80	80	80
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	80	80	80
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	68	66	66
3 Namm &Son 6s 43	103¼	103¼	103¼
16 Nassau El 4s 51	31	31	31
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	100	99¾	100
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	103½	102⅝	103½
15 Natl Steel 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
1 NEngT&T 4½s61B	120	120	120
4 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	95½	95½	95½
7 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	95½	95	95½
5 NOTex&M 5½s54	38	38	38
6 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	37	37	37
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	37	37	37
12 NYC rfg 5s2013	80½	79	79
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	73	73	73
1 NYC cn 4s 98	87	87	87
5 NYC 3¾s 46	96½	96½	96½
20 NYC 3¼s 52	91½	91	91½
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	73	72½	72½
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	94½	94½	94½
28 NY Ch&StL 6s'38	84	83⅞	84
35 NY Ch&StL 5½s'74A	77½	76	76
35 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	67	66	66
51 NY Dock 4s'51	51	50¾	51
14 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101½	101½	101½
9 NY Edis 3¼s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 NY G El H&P 5s'48	122	122	122
19 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	25	23½	25
1 NYNH&H cl. 6s'40	37	37	37
1 NYNH&H 4s '47	24	24	24
12 NYNH&H 4s '55	22¾	22¼	22¼
2 NYNH&H Con 4s'56	19	19	19
17 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	11	10⅞	10½
7 NY O & W gen 4s'55	8¼	8	8¼
1 NY Steam 5s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107	107	107
10 NY Tel 3¼s '67	102¼	102	102
3 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6½	6½	6½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	91½	91½	91½
7 Norf & W 4s '96	117¼	116	117
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s'70	100	100	100
17 Nor Pac 6s2047	96⅞	96	96
5 Nor Pac 5s2047C	97	97	97
10 Ohio Ed 4s '65	100	99⅞	100
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	94½	94⅞	94½
8 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	98½	98¼	98¼
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	110½	110½	110½
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	105⅜	106
8 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74¾	74	74¾
5 Pac Gas 3¼s'66	99	98¾	99
4 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	102¾	102¼	102¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	90	90	90
11 Para Pict 3¼s '47	79¾	78½	79¾
4 Penn Cl Elec 4½s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Penn P&Lt4½s '61	99¾	99¼	99¼
19 Pen Co 4s '63	99⅝	98¾	98¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	112	111½	111⅝
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104	103¼	103¼
12 Pen RR 4½s 1970	95½	95¼	95¼
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101½	100½	101½
13 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101⅜	101½	101⅜
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
56 Pen RR 3½s '52	93½	92½	92½
5 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	8	8	8
10 Pere Marq 5s '56	87½	87½	87½
16 Pere Marq 4½s '80	80½	80	80
5 Pere Marq 4s '56	75	75	75
17 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	104	103½	104
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	110½	110½	110½
5 Phila Co 5s '67	92	91½	91½
40 Phil Elec 3⅛s'67	103⅞	103¾	103¾
13 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	6	5¾	5¾
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	17½	17½	17½
105 PCC&StL 5s 70A	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
8 PCC&StL 4½s 77	105	105	105
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	52½	51¼	52
29 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	13¼	13	13
4 Purity Bak 5s 48	87	87	87
49 Readg 4½s 97 A	101¾	100½	100⅝
3 Readg 4½s 97 B	101¼	101	101¼
15 Republic Stl 5½s 54	107½	106¾	107½
11 Republic Steel4½s61	86½	86½	86½
5 Repub Stl 4½s 56	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
5 Revere Cop&Br4½s56	101	101	101
10 Safeway Strs 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
3 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
2 StLIM&S4sR&GJ3ct	64	64	64
10 StLPeo&NW5s48	24½	24½	24½
1 St L S F 5s 50B	15	15	15
5 StLSFSsB50 ct	12½	12½	12½
56 St L S F 4½s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
7 StLSF4½s78ctf st	12¾	11¾	11¾
8 St L S F 4s 50A	14¼	14	14
1 St L S W 2nd 4s 89	36	36	36
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	93	93	93
2 SanAntPubSv 6s '52	109½	109½	109½
2 San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
1 Schulco 6½s '46	22½	22½	22½

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tues	Mon.
Advances	309	684
Declines	400	137
Unchanged	182	118
Total issues	891	939

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

By the Associated Press

Today	48.2	Previous day	49.1
Month ago	56.1	Year ago	70.2
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	45.1

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	22½	22½	22½
2 Schulco 6½s '46B	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	30	29⅞	30
74 Seab A L cn 6s '45	10½	9¼	10¼
4 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9½	9¼	9½
15 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Silesian Am 7s '51	71½	71⅛	71⅛
10 Simmons 4s '52	92	92	92
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	96½	96½	96⅛
3 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105½	105½	105½
14 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	95⅛	94⅜	94⅜
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
9 Sou Pac 4½s '68	69	68	68¾
23 Sou Pac 4½s '81	68¾	68	68¾
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	99	98	98
5 So Pac cit 4s '49	79½	79	79½
39 So Pac 3¾s '46	93½	93⅛	93⅜
8 South Ry 6½s '56	76	76	76
19 South Ry gen 6s '56	73	73	73
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	92¼	92	92
21 South Ry gen 4s '56	54¾	54½	54½
6 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107⅛	106⅞	106⅞
1 S W Gas & El 4s '60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Staley Mfg 4s '46	103	103	103
26 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
22 Studebaker 6s cv '45	81½	79	81½
4 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	84½	84½	84½
7 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
3 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	116	116	116
4 Tex & Pac 5s 2000	91½	91	91½
7 Third Ave aj 5s 60	77⅜	75⅝	75⅝
38 Tide W Asso O3½s52	100½	100¼	100¼
10 UnU2El Mo 3¾s 62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
16 Union Oil Can 3½s 52	104⅝	104	104
9 Un Pac 4s 47	112⅜	111⅞	112
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105½	105½	105½
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	93½	93½	93½
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	82	82	82
1 Unit Fruit 5s 34	74	74	74
12 US Rub 5s 47	104⅞	104¾	104¾
8 Utah P&L 5s 44	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
7 Util P&L 5½s 47	48	46½	48
26 Util P&L 5s 59	34½	32½	32½
1 Util Pow&Lt 4½s 65A	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5 Virgian Ry 3¾s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Wabashrfg 5½s 75	14½	14½	14½
4 Wabash 5s 76 B	14½	14½	14½
5 Wabash 4½s 78 C	13¾	13¾	13¾
13 Warner Bros 5s 39	82	82	82
1 West Pen P 5½s 63E	120	120	120
1 West Pen P 3½s 66	106	106	106
6 West Mid 5½s 77 A	101	100¾	101
31 West Md 4s 52	96½	96⅛	96½
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	107	107	107
1 West Pac 1st 5s 46	20	20	20
1 West Pac 5s '46 asd	18½	18½	18½
17 West Un 5s '38	100⅝	100¼	100¼
10 Western Un 5s '51	74	73½	73½
26 Western Un 5s '60	71⅝	71	71
9 Western Un 4½s'50	66⅞	65½	65⅝
5 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s '35ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Willm & S Falls 5s '38	102	102	102
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
14 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¼	99⅝	100¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P & Sr 5s'53	68½	68½	68½
26 Argentine 4s '72	91½	91	91
17 Argentine 4s '72	91½	91¾	91½
8 Argentine 4½s '71	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	99	31-32	31-32
21 Australia 5s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Australia 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
14 Australia 4½s '56	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝
2 Austria 7s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Belgium 6s '55	105	105	105
1 Belgium 6s '55	105	105	105
1 Berl City El 6½s'51	25½	25½	25½
1 Berl El Elv6½'56	23	23	23
1 Brazil 8s '41	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
8 Brazil 6½s '26-57	31	30½	30¾
2 Budapest 6s '62	22½	22½	22½
8 Buenos A 6½s '55	100	100	100
15 Buen A 3s '84	56¼	56	56¼
25 Buen A 4½s&3s '77	75¾	74½	75¾
5 BuenA4½s4½s&Aug'76	75	75	75
1 BuenA4½s4½s7Aug'76	75	75	75
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	78	78	78
1 Buenos A 6s '61	100	100	100
3 Buenos A 6s '61 st	86	85	86
6 Buen A 6½s 'Nst	86	85	86
2 Bulgaria 7½s '68	18⅜	18	18⅜
8 Canada 5s '52	111	111	111
22 Canada 4s '60	106⅝	106¼	106½
15 Canada 3¼s '61	98½	98⅛	98⅛
3 Canada 3s '67	92½	92½	92½
1 Canada 2½s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
5 Chile 7s '42	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Chile 6s '6 0	15	15	15
15 Chile 6s '61 Jan	15	14½	14½
5 Chile 6s '61 Sept	15	15	15
4 Chile 6

Reserve Piling Up Under Security Tax Declared Menace

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26 (AP)—The National Tax Association's committee on social security legislation cited several possible dangers today in the millions of dollars accumulating in the old-age reserve account under the Social Security Act.

The committee's report, submitted by its chairman, Prof. J. Roy Blough of the University of Cincinnati, to the thirtieth annual conference on taxation, was discussed but not acted upon.

By 1980, it pointed out, the old age reserve account would amount to $47,000,000,000 if allowed to accumulate as a full actuarial reserve—the proceeds from the pay roll and employers' taxes for old age benefits, plus 3 per cent interest.

So much money, the committee warned, might tempt Congress to borrow from it to meet current expenses. The committee expressed hope the Social Security Act would be amended to permit use of the reserve in retiring the public debt.

The committee suggested that instead of a full actuarial reserve, only a comparatively small amount be placed in the account for use when necessary and that old age benefits be paid out of the general treasury. It warned that the larger fund might lead recipients to campaign for increased benefits.

Prof. Herbert D. Simpson of Northwestern University told the association that America has gone towards the totalitarian state "in the extent to which we have substituted party processes and the political pressure of federal largesses for the regular processes of government."

"We should not allow the structure of state government merely to be eroded away by extra-legal forms of political pressure and federal domination," he said. "We must not be caught in the position of demolishing the one structure until we have erected an alternative."

Lafayette Gleason Long Secretary Of GOP in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the New York State Republican Committee since 1906 and known to Republicans all over the nation as "Uncle Lafe," passed on here Oct. 24.

During his long service as secretary of the Republican State organization, Mr Gleason saw 10 state chairmen come and go. He was one of the leaders of the fight that unseated W. Kingsland Macy as state chairman, and there was no Republican leader in the United States during the last half century who did not know him. Among his closest friends were such powerful party chiefs as "Boss" Thomas Collier Platt and Benjamin B. Odell, who after having defeated Mr. Platt as Governor of New York State and chairman of the Republican State Committee at the same time.

During his long tenure of office as secretary of the Republican State Committee, many drives were made against Mr. Gleason. One of the most powerful of them was organized by Charles S. Whitman, who, as Republican District Attorney of New York County, prosecuted the Charles Becker case and afterwards was elected Governor of the State.

Mr. Gleason's first political job was as journal clerk in the State Senate from 1889 to 1891 and again from 1894 to 1901. He became secretary of the Republican State Convention in 1892, and from then on he served in the same capacity at every state convention in New York. He was general secretary of the last seven Republican National Conventions.

Roosevelt to Dedicate Monument to Himself

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—A Georgia delegation said after a White House conference Oct. 22 President Roosevelt would speak at Gainesville, Ga., November 24. They said he accepted their invitation to stop in the Georgia city en route to Warm Springs for a Thanksgiving holiday.

The Georgians said the President would dedicate a monument to himself in an area of Gainesville to be known as Roosevelt square. The monument is being erected to express the city's gratitude for government expenditures of about $2,500,000 to repair property destroyed by a tornado in 1936.

King Farouk's Wedding Officially Set for Jan. 6

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (AP)—The wedding of King Farouk of Egypt, youngest reigning Moslem, and the 17-year-old daughter of an Egyptian high court judge, today was officially set for next Jan. 6.

King Farouk and Farida Zulficar met while vacationing in Switzerland last spring and became engaged soon after the King returned here for investiture in July. He was 18 years of age on July 30, the day of his investiture, but under the Christian calendar he will not be 18 until next February.

New York Building Active

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26—Plans for construction work on factories, mercantile establishments and places of public assembly in New York State outside of New York City submitted to the State Department of Labor reached a new high during the month of September, it was announced here Oct. 19. There were 118 of these plans presented calling for an investment in industrial building of $1,886,220, which represents an increase of 74 per cent over the 13-year average for the month of September, the announcement says.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

GENUINE ADAMS FIREPLACE FOR SALE Apply for photograph. Hull Golf Club, Kirkella, East Yorks, England

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS Dept. Y-113, Indianapolis

WOMEN — Extra money showing patented elastic knit Vesquette; gives warmth, comfort. Everybody prospect. Ideal Christmas gift. Liberal commissions. Special trial offer. Lawrence Knitwear Mills, 12B E. 12th St., New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

SHERIDAN SQ., 10 GREENWICH VILLAGE —Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, interesting assortment, new winter shades; samples, estimates cheerfully sent. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—Alterations on coats, suits, dresses, coats relined; prices moderate. Gladys Kennedy, 84 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Main 4-1690

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C Un. 4-5242

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim 345 7th Ave., N. Y C PE 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-Cook — country; pleasant home; one hour from New York. Write Box B-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PARLOR maid-waitress, thoroughly trained and experienced, highest qualifications; refs.; to serve in country home near Washington, D. C. Write Box R-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N. Y. C EDgecombe 4-1312

REAL ESTATE

INTERIOR DECORATOR'S HOME of 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat, peasant kitchen, finished basement; English type, landscaped; view of Metropolitan Boston; (15 min. to Park St.); low tax rate; $12,000. Mortgages arranged. Long. 1120, Brookline, Mass.

BORROW from this bank for satisfaction. Our plan is convenient and economical. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage. MISS SLACK

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Unusually large, well-furnished single or double rooms in modern attractive home; fine neighborhood. LON. 7103.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st, Broadway—Front single $6.50, cozy singles $5-$6; Christian Scientists preferred (DAVIS)

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG lady wishes quiet room with entrance from hall or foyer; kitchen privileges; $35 month. MU. 4-7605, Ext. 25, between 9-5:30.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE hostess, graduate teacher of dancing, school experience, hotel hostess experience, free to go where needed, or travel with woman as secretary-companion. Write Box T-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nursery governess seeks position, vicinity Manhattan preferred. Sus. 7-8727. Write Box B-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FRENCH woman wishes position to teach French to children; part time. Schuyler 4-1884, New York City

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO. 110 W. 34th N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders Street

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Board residence, bed and breakfast; opposite Christian Science church. Frances Wood, 14 Somerset Place. Tel. Douglas 1367

LEEDS, 6—Mrs Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home, near Christian Science church 69 Victoria Road

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HOMECROFT, PAIGNTON (near Torquay), Devonshire—This boarding establishment, one minute sea, on level, as going concern with or without full equipment; 11 bedrooms, large box room, lounge, dining room seat 30; price £2500 freehold. £200 may be left on mortgage. Apply FUDGE & BUTTLE, AUCTIONEERS, PAIGNTON.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOUR Christmas Carols for Children by T. Lovatt Williams, The Booklet, price 9d, obtainable from T. Lovatt Williams, Normanhurst, Bromsgrove, Worcs.

HAIRDRESSERS

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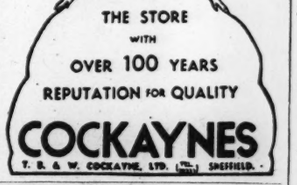

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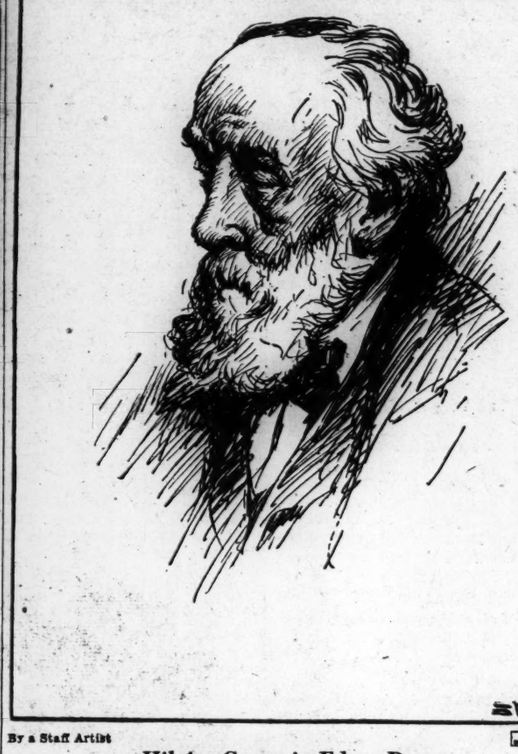

By a Staff Artist

Hilaire Germain Edgar Degas

(1834-1917)

DEGAS was one of the important painters of modern times.
He was, above all, regarded as a draftsman par excellence.
He had been born into the home of a wealthy Parisian banker.
And he enjoyed the advantage of having comprehending parents.
As soon as he expressed his desire to be a painter, both agreed.
The boy therefore worked in calm and happiness from the start.
Besides, his calling did not interfere with his studies.
After college, he took up law, according to the family custom.
And, following his admission to the bar, he turned to painting.

* * *

AT the Beaux-Arts the young man disagreed with his teachers.
But he did not argue; he did not resist; he labored and waited.
His opportunity came, naturally, while he worked at the Louvre.
One of the students' duties was to copy the classics there.
Degas began to conform to the usual schedule of the school.
Then he gradually neglected the Beaux-Arts for the Louvre.
This forfeited his right to enter competitions, but he heeded not.
Diplomas, prizes, official recognition meant little to him.
Once he met Ingres, the master of masters, who said to him:
"Draw lines, many lines; draw them from nature and memory."
The student relied upon this fine suggestion of classicism.
He surrendered to the counsel with all the ardor and enthusiasm.
And such training developed in him an exceptional ability.

* * *

AT 25, Degas rented a studio and began to draw portraits.
As his perception grew, the need for more expression increased.
He began to capture movements, to make his lines vibrate.
And on lines so skillfully liberated, he grafted color.
Others threw color on canvas and followed its fluctuation.
He controlled it, for he already had movement in his drawing.
"The role of color is only to complete drawing," he used to say.
And also: "Painting is nothing but a deeper sort of drawing."

* * *

SUCH a comprehension was to designate him a master.
He acquired a unique skill in combining line and color.
In order to modulate this union he employed many mediums.
He used pastel alone, water color alone, oil painting alone.
He used mixtures of pastel, water color, and crushed crayon.
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And this gave life to his so celebrated characters and scenes.
Thus appeared his ballet dancers in their finest movements.
Thus appeared his actors, jockeys, riders, washerwomen, horses.
He ignored none of the familiar motions of everyday life.

* * *

DEGAS worked 50 years with independence and tranquillity.
He lived alone, without pupils, almost without friends.
He never exhibited at the Salon; he had few private displays.
But his door remained open to amateurs from all countries.
And through that opening, his pictures went about the world.
History will reserve a very important place for his name.
His concept of drawing gave a classic aspect to a new school.
He affirmed the union between tradition and impressionism.
He made it possible for a misunderstood initiative to survive.

* * *

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Chewing the Ruminative Cud

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. G. B. Martin, Sidney, B. C.

Shaggy Cattle in Scotland's Tay Valley

Worth Knowing

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A merry quip from the Saturday Evening Post forms the basis of today's cryptic message:

TOJJEDIN SOR HCJIN BJCG DE L ERCDJQE EJTDLP RQCJC, REKRTDLPPF DB DS'E SOR HCJIN BJCG JI L BDAR-UDPR VRSJQC.

What Is It?

A St. Petersburg, Fla., reader shares this mathematical riddle:

One-half of one hundred,
Plus five minus five,
Plus ten minus five,
Plus one-fifth of eight, equals
The greatest thing in the world.
What is it?

Letter Juggling

Two different 9-letter words may be formed from the 9 letters given below. Use all 9 letters in each word:

A E G I M N R S T

How Many Signals?

How many different signals can be made with 7 flags?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings us a list of 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	concise	crowded	
2	lasting	penurious	
3	dainty	verbose	1
4	unfilled	rude	
5	alert	arrogant	
6	cordial	rugged	
7	liberal	passing	
8	inert	hostile	
9	humble	negligent	
10	polite	active	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Comfort in Rumble Seat

Here are three items which add to the comfort of riding in the rumble seat of a car and which may be of interest to some motorist:

1. Arm rests may be made of pieces of wood padded with sponge rubber or other material and then bolted to the side of the seat opening. The rests may be made removable if heavy wire covered with rubber tubing to prevent scratching the paint is bent to the proper form and then fastened to the arm rests.

2. A longer piece of wood padded in the same manner provides protection for the rider's knees if it is bolted just under the edge of the rim of the seat.

3. A cover to shield against sun or rain may be made from canvas cut to shape with wide hems at the two ends. Strips of wood are slipped into these hems. Vacuum cups are attached to the ends of one strip to fasten to the top of the car. A heavy wire covered with rubber tubing is fastened to the other wooden strip and is bent to shape so that it fits snugly over the upper edge of the seat back.—Lindi P. B., Long Beach, Calif.

Children's Corner

Sidney Squirrel and Robert Rabbit Look Into the Brook

Sidney Squirrel looked at Robert Rabbit and felt very sad. Robert Rabbit had such splendid ears.

"Now my ears," thought Sidney Squirrel, "are hardly worth mentioning. If only I had a nice, impressive pair of ears like Robert Rabbit's I'm sure I'd never be anything but happy."

The sky was very blue, but Sidney Squirrel didn't give it a thought. The sun was shining very brightly, but Sidney Squirrel didn't give it a thought. The brook was flowing clearly by, the breeze was blowing gently and the leaves of the trees were dancing, but Sidney Squirrel didn't give them a thought. That was because Sidney Squirrel had only one thought: the sad state of having such tiny ears that one could hardly be said to have any ears at all.

Robert Rabbit looked at Sidney Squirrel and felt very sad. Sidney Squirrel had such a splendid tail.

"Now my tail," thought Robert Rabbit, "is hardly worth mentioning. If only I had a nice, impressive tail like Sidney Squirrel's I'm sure I'd never be anything but happy."

The sky was very blue, but Robert Rabbit didn't give it a thought. The sun was shining very brightly, but Robert Rabbit didn't give it a thought. The brook was flowing clearly by, the breeze was blowing gently and the leaves of the trees were dancing, but Robert Rabbit didn't give them a thought. That was because Robert Rabbit had only one thought: the sad state of having such a tiny tail that one could hardly be said to have a tail at all.

"Robert," sighed Sidney Squirrel, "you have a very charming pair of ears there."

"Ears?" echoed Robert Rabbit in great surprise. "Why, I never give them a thought!"

"Well, I do," said Sidney Squirrel. "In fact, that's all I ever think about."

"How odd," said Robert Rabbit. "All I ever think about is what a very charming tail you have."

"Tail?" echoed Sidney Squirrel in great surprise. "Why, I never give it a thought!"

"Well, I do," said Robert Rabbit. "In fact, that's all I ever think about."

"What a great waste of time and thought," said Sidney Squirrel, "to think about my tail!"

"What a great waste of time and thought," said Robert Rabbit, "to think about my ears!"

"Let's look in the brook," they both said together, "so we can see what we're talking about!"

So with little hippity-hops and scamper-scampers they hurried to the edge of the brook and looked in.

Robert Rabbit gazed in amazement at his own long, soft, pink-lined ears.

"They're really very nice," he murmured. And indeed they topped him off very effectively.

Sidney Squirrel had to look over his shoulder to see his own long, feathery, grey and black tail.

"It's really very nice," he murmured. And indeed it finished him off very effectively.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They linked paws and went off together.

Then they both started to talk together again and Robert Rabbit asked, "Would you trade your tail for my ears?" And what Sidney Squirrel said was, "Would you trade your ears for my tail?"

Then they both answered together and what they both said, very emphatically, was, "No!"

With that they linked paws and with little hippity-hops and scamper-scampers they went off together.

In Lighter Vein

Voice Placement

Two vocal teachers were discussing the troubles of a student singer after a recital.

"What, in your opinion, is wrong with her?" asked one.

"That's simple," replied the other. "It is just another case of incorrect voice-placement."

"Hm-m—maybe. But just how do you mean that?"

"Well, there is only one correct placement for that voice that I can see—a deserted island in the Pacific."

She Wouldn't Understand

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brown were neighbors. It was not surprising, therefore, that compliments were the order of the day.

Said Mrs. Smith one fine morning: "Huh! Mrs. Brown, yer've got odd stockings on!"

Mrs. Brown was, as always, equal to the occasion. Smiling her sweetest smile, she replied loftily:

"Yes, dearie. I can understand that surprisin' yer; but it's a thing wot often 'appens to ladies wat 'as more than one pair."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Actors Meet

"So you have accepted an engagement in South Africa?"

"Yes."

"Hm. I hope you remember that ostrich eggs weigh four pounds."—Vart Hem, Stockholm.

—De Telegraaf, Amsterdam

"I've been waiting for you more than an hour!"

"But I told you I should probably be five minutes late!"

Sh-h!

One evening the question of woman's beauty arose and Mrs. Brown was loud in her support of her own sex.

"Did you never observe, George," she explained, "that famous designers take a woman's head to adorn many of your coins?"

George shook his head meekly.

"I can't say that I've noticed it," he replied. "But I've observed that designers take many of my coins to adorn a woman's head."—Vancouver Province.

"Yes, But—"

The daughter was in the middle of her singing lesson when her mother came into the room. She listened for a moment or two, and then broke in:

"Ah—er—how is my daughter getting on? D'you think she will make a great singer?"

The teacher coughed and seemed at a loss for a reply.

"It—it's very hard to say," he said at last.

"But surely she possesses some of the qualifications?"

"Well—er—she's got a mouth, certainly!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

Victoria's Resolve

When Princess Victoria reached the age of 12, and it seemed likely that some day she would become Queen of England, her governess suggested to her mother, the Duchess of Kent, that she be informed of her place in the succession. The Duchess agreed, and the governess placed in Victoria's history book the genealogical table of the royal family.

When Victoria discovered the table and began to study it, her expression became increasingly serious, and finally she said very quietly, "I see I am nearer the throne than I thought."

After some moments of silence, she remarked, "Now many a child would boast, but they do not know the difficulty. There is much splendor, but there is more responsibility."

Then, giving her hand to her governess, she concluded in a voice close to breaking, "I will be good! I understand now why you urged me so much to learn Latin. You told me Latin is the foundation of English grammar, and of all the elegant expressions, and I learned it as you wished; but I understand it all better now. *I will be good!*"

History affirms how nobly she fulfilled her resolve.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Brothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A garden fete was being held one afternoon in the grounds of a school kindly lent for the purpose. The visitors found interest and enjoyment in watching Morris dancers, various side shows, and in making purchases from the customary stalls.

At one stall a woman was selling Ethiopian stamps whose value had increased recently owing to changed conditions in that country. Among the different assortments of stamps there was one series of which there were only five sets. Four had already been sold, when a rather poorly clad boy and a smart young man came together to ask particulars about the last set of these stamps.

The woman gave the history of the stamps, telling how the altered currency in the country had increased the value. Both the man and the boy were deeply interested. Which one was going to have the coveted set for his album? Both looked long at the stamps.

"There you are," said the young man laying the purchase price of the stamps on the table. "Give them to him." And he walked away.

"They are for you," said the woman to the boy.

"For me?" exclaimed the boy in surprise.

"Yes," said the woman, "run after him and thank him while I do them up for you."

The boy's expression of gratitude to the young man and the latter's thought for the boy will each be long remembered by the other.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Artist Game

Divide guests into two groups. One person outside of game (the host, usually) has a list of words such as "green," "Honolulu," "Hitler," "boot," "baby," "Harvard," etc. Any word may be used. One person from each side comes to the host and is shown one word on the list, each the same word. Each one rushes back to his side and tries to draw the word so that his side can guess what it is.

No letters or numbers may be used, but the drawer can point to certain parts of his drawing if that helps, or he may make other drawings. The side that guesses first gets a point, and two others take the next word. For instance, Huey Long was once drawn as a big fish with a crown.—Eleanor Moritz, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Odds and Ends

Black and White

Experiments reveal that black type on a white background can be read 42 per cent more readily than white type on a dark background.

Real Antique

The remains of a house approximately 4000 years old were recently discovered in Denmark.

Celluloid Substitute

A German substitute for celluloid is almost unburnable, odorless, and noticeably resistant to light, acids, and alkalies.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Choosing the wrong fork is a serious social error, especially if it's the wrong fork on a five-mile detour.

What Is It? One-half of 100 equals 50, or L (Roman numeral); plus 5 minus 5, equals O; plus 10 minus 5 equals 5, or V (Roman numeral); plus 1-5 of "eight" equals E. —L-O-V-E.

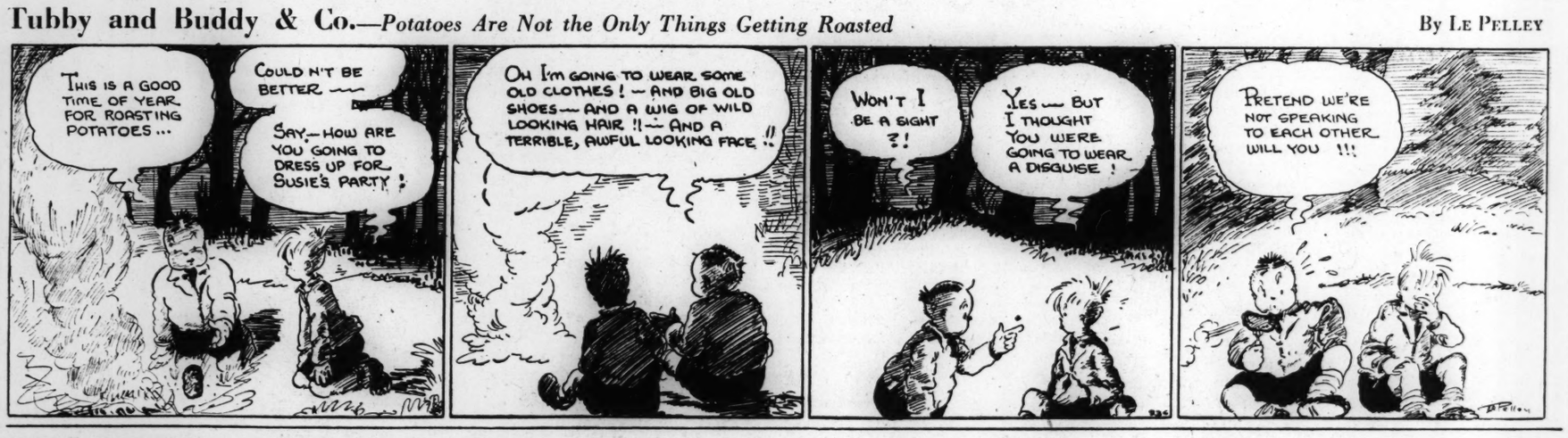
Letter Juggling: Emigrants, Streaming.

How Many Signals?: 127.

Fun With Antonyms: Concise—verbose; lasting—passing; dainty—rugged; unfilled—crowded; alert—negligent; cordial—hostile; liberal—penurious; inert—active; humble—arrogant; polite—rude.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Potatoes Are Not the Only Things Getting Roasted*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS A GOOD TIME OF YEAR FOR ROASTING POTATOES...
COULD N'T BE BETTER —
SAY,—HOW ARE YOU GOING TO DRESS UP FOR SUSIE'S PARTY?
OH I'm GOING TO WEAR SOME OLD CLOTHES! — AND BIG OLD SHOES — AND A WIG OF WILD LOOKING HAIR!! — AND A TERRIBLE, AWFUL LOOKING FACE!!
WON'T I BE A SIGHT?!
YES — BUT I THOUGHT YOU WERE GOING TO WEAR A DISGUISE!
PRETEND WE'RE NOT SPEAKING TO EACH OTHER WILL YOU!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Contemplates on Signs*

By THE HAGERS

SHINE 10¢
SHAVE & HAIRCUT
RESTAURANT
DOUGHNUTS AND 10¢
TRY OUR HOME SHOP
THERE ARE SOME SIGNS ONE NEVER MEETS WHILE WALKING DOWN THE DRAKEVILLE STREETS.
FOR INSTANCE, WE COULD NEVER USE A BOOTBLACK, FOR WE DON'T WEAR SHOES.
AND IT WOULD SEEM TO US QUITE DROLL IF WE SHOULD SEE A BARBER POLE.
THERE IS A SIGN, THOUGH, YOU'LL AGREE, THAT EVERYONE IS GLAD TO SEE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where Neutrality Ends

ORDER is a prime requisite of all society. The fact is so obvious that we rarely pause to examine it. Even savages insist on a form of order, enforcing it with superstitions and tabus. Civilized peoples take it for granted. Perhaps too much so. They become aware of its value only, as a rule, when its human expression is temporarily suspended, or threatened with suspense, or when they see vast multitudes of intelligent people willing in extreme situations to barter even their liberty for it.

President Roosevelt's Chicago speech, and, in the last few days, Secretary Hull's convocation speech at the University of Toronto, have been addressed to peoples who take both liberty and order for granted. The democratic nations are used to considering these two elements in their national life as interdependent. When they speak of liberty they mean freedom with order. When they speak of order they mean that which includes all the liberty to which they are accustomed.

To democratic countries the increasing disorder manifested in international relationships must and does appear as a threat to freedom as well as to order. Japan's aggression in China has again, with the air attack on a riding party of American and British residents of China, illustrated the utter irresponsibility being bred by shoot-and-grab. The renewal of piratical attacks on Mediterranean shipping and on a French submarine chaser by airplanes brings defiance of order well into the West.

Whatever part propaganda played in drawing the United States into the World War, it should not be forgotten that the threat to order with liberty which existed in those years was very present in the minds of Americans. Even without propaganda today that threat would become clear enough, as indeed it has, to account for the ready ears with which Americans listened to both the President's and the Secretary of State's pleas in behalf of world order.

Mr. Hull helped to explain the chaotic human behavior which has bewildered orderly and peaceful peoples in the last few years when he pointed out that:

> The vital need of internal order is far more deeply embedded in our social and political consciousness than that of international order.

And he added:

> Yet order in international relations is just as vital as it is in relations within a nation. The interdependence of nations is as much a fundamental factor in the organization of civilized existence as the interdependence of individuals comprising communities and of communities comprising nations.

These observations, and the declaration that war "no matter from what causes it springs" represents "the most complete negation of order in both internal and international life," were made with that "special appropriateness" which, to Mr. Hull's own phrasing again, came from his "saying all this on the soil of a great member of the British Commonwealth of Nations":

> My country and the countries which compose your mighty union are among the protagonists of the idea that peace rather than war is the normal state of human relations.

As in the President's Chicago address, so in Mr. Hull's Toronto speech, the United States' unwillingness, and in fact inability, to be neutral as between forces of order and disorder in the world has become articulate while it is still not too late for worshipers of force to assess the great weight of moral and material opposition which they are arraying against themselves. Intervention in Spain, cowardly anonymous attacks on peaceful shipping in the Mediterranean, aggression in China, all have clear connections in American eyes with forces that threaten both order and liberty. These events, rather than any propaganda of words, have moved opinion in the United States somewhat in the direction of unneutrality even while the outbreak of large-scale warfare is only a possibility of the vague future.

The issue which the President and Mr. Hull have recognized is one of those issues which must overshadow all other considerations, as the issue of order among individuals, whenever such order is threatened, becomes paramount. When the threat is extreme even liberty must wait upon order. That the present threat to order shall not be allowed to reach that extremity is the increasing determination of opinion throughout democratic countries, including the United States.

Up Wages, Up Prices?

FREIGHT rate increases just granted Class I railroads throughout the United States give those hard-beset carriers a needed boost. The $47,000,000 rise in rail revenues anticipated as a result of the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling will sprinkle a welcome stream of sand under the slipping drive wheels of railroad recovery.

A glance at the ledgers of even the country's biggest carriers shows how steep a grade the railroads must climb to overcome steadily mounting expenditures. Competition from other forms of transportation is increasing, and railroad operating costs have grown apace.

To a certain extent the Government's ruling helps to balance the effects of its intervention in railroad labor disputes leading up to the recent wage increases. Increased costs incurred by this step made rate increases inevitable. In recent years it has been much easier for the ICC to say No to the railroads than to accede to their demands for higher rates. Their present attitude is all the more significant for that reason.

The financial position of the railroads emphasizes the part which labor plays in shaping the course of events. Successful business management depends in no small part on responsible labor management. Wages represent the largest single item in business costs. Much of what workers might seem to gain through unreasonably high wages is wiped out by higher prices. Government agencies such as the ICC are simply umpires in the field of public service enterprises. Their job is to see that the game is played according to the rules. It is up to workers and management to strike a fair economic balance. Each depends on the co-operation and goodwill of the other.

Douglas and Percy

MEMORIES of Bearnais and Valois, of Montague and Capulet, and of many other ancient, long antagonistic families joined at last in marriage are recalled by the union of the houses of Douglas and Northumberland, in the persons of the Marquis of Clydesdale and Lady Elizabeth Percy. Little did Sir Philip Sidney think when, more than three hundred and fifty years ago, he wrote the famous sentence, "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas, that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet," the twentieth century would provide it with so unexpected and happy a sequel.

Sir James of Douglas, surnamed the Black Douglas, one of the earliest ancestors of the Marquis of Clydesdale, who himself is famous for his flight over Everest, fought in no less than seventy battles, and triumphed in fifty-seven. His descendant, the second Earl of Douglas, was also a doughty warrior, as he proved in his many raids across the Scottish border into England, most of them against the family of Percy. In 1388 he captured Hotspur Percy at Otterburn, an exploit celebrated in the "old song" that moved Sidney, the ballad of Chevy Chase. But in 1402 it was the turn of the Percys, for Hotspur captured the reigning Douglas at Homildon Hill.

And so these old battles went on, a series of midnight forays on the borders of England and Scotland, of raids in the darkness, of burning homesteads, and of men shouting and boasting in anger. It is all ended now, and former enemies live in closest friendship and affection. There is a reason for hope here. It is individuals who compose nations, and what individuals can do is not beyond the power of nations either.

Communistic Fascism

THE differences between Fascism and Communism are fast being obliterated. Fascism in its infancy claimed the honor of retaining the profit motive and regard for private property. Since Communism wiped out these vestiges of capitalism, Fascism when it appeared on the scene held itself out to the business man as industry's saviour. Fascism rode into power on the backs of business men. Italian and German industrialists breathed sighs of relief on discovering they were saved from Communism. And yet in Fascist countries business men are finding less and less scope for individualism and private enterprise.

The dictator-dominated Italian Cabinet has just announced a 10 per cent capital levy on all the country's corporations. Last June Italian workers were awarded a 10 per cent wage increase by the Mussolini-controlled Central Corporative Committee. In March, 1936, the Duce abolished large private industries, at the same time discarding the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Although intervening in industry only when it is considered necessary, the Italian State by its power to intervene has made a mockery of the judgment of business executives.

Italian business men may have been glad to see Fascism put labor under state control. The thought of no strikes or lockouts is appealing. But state discipline of labor has been followed by state discipline of employers and of owners. What business received with one hand it was forced to give up with the other. The result has been that business in Italy is little freer than in Russia. There is still the semblance of private property and the profit motive. But what is the use of owning a business when production, costs and prices are regulated, when profits if they do appear are confiscated by taxes or special levies?

It has been said that the difference between Communism and Fascism is that in Communism the state takes both the profits and the losses, whereas in Fascism the state takes the profits, leaving the losses for the business man. Business men will do well to recognize that neither offers them much hope of profits or liberty.

Reply to Gide

Book News of the Day

TWO novelists of equal reputation went to Soviet Russia equally anxious to approve what they saw. They spent about the same number of weeks in the country, and were welcomed in almost precisely the same fashion. One of them, André Gide, came back bitterly disappointed; the other, Lion Feuchtwanger, emerged with reinforced enthusiasm. Mr. Feuchtwanger has made a brief report of his ten-week visit and entitled it Moscow: 1937 (New York: Viking. $2).

Reading these two books, one begins to doubt the value of such personal impressions of Russia. The bewildered reader is likely to conclude that the two, taken together, add up to precisely nothing; taken separately, they are misleading. One sees that eminent novelists are not necessarily competent journalists.

* * *

Mr. Feuchtwanger, in this reviewer's opinion, proves the less competent reporter of the two. His hatred for Fascism blinds him to embarrassing similarities in the conduct and methods of Fascism and Bolshevism. Because Bolshevism proposes to give battle to Fascism, he is disposed to overlook in Bolshevism what he most deplores in Fascism.

The German novelist is even gentle with Bolsheviks for their strict censorship of creative artists, which he does not deny. He tries to excuse Bolshevik censorship by declaring that it demands conformity to true, not false, ideals. But who is to judge what is true and what is false in this case?

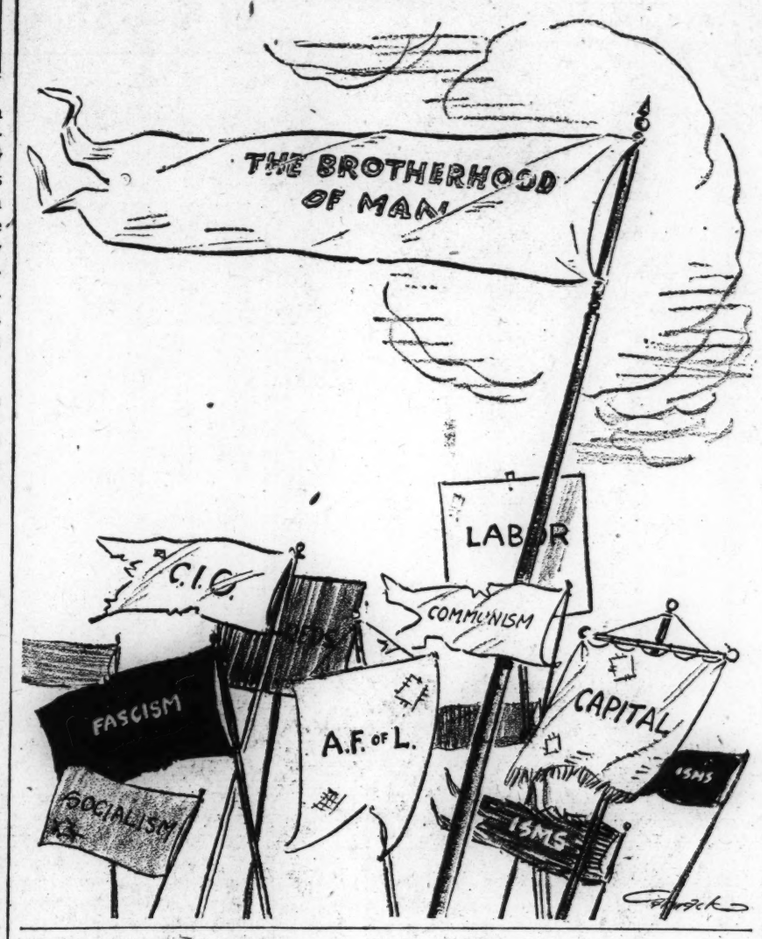
To this question, Mr. Feuchtwanger inadvertently gives an illuminating reply. While in Moscow, he was shown a preview of the Soviet motion picture "Bezhin Lug," upon which the director Eisenstein had been working for two years. The German visitor described this picture as a "fine and truly poetic film, a masterpiece, full of deep and justifiable Soviet patriotic feeling." Apparently he does not know (at least he does not mention) that this film was destroyed by Bolshevik censors shortly after he left Moscow, and he is therefore one of the few who will ever be able to judge its merits.

* * *

Yet Mr. Feuchtwanger, a contemporary creative artist, seeks to hold up to us as a sort of model of the future this world in which political censors are empowered to destroy artistic masterpieces. And he slips readily into the loose phrases of the propagandist. For example, he speaks more than once of the "abolition of illiteracy" in Russia; ignoring official Soviet figures which show that illiteracy in some regions still runs as high as 40 per cent; that one in twenty-two members of trade unions is illiterate; that thousands of ruling Communists cannot read or write.

D. B.

Banners



The Family's in the Countinghouse

"AT THE Sign of the Golden Bottle in the City of London" is not an address one will find in any postal directory, but such money as I have I keep there nevertheless. The main hall of this bank, which opened its doors over two and a half centuries ago, is still called "the shop," and this, together with the golden bag or "bottel" on its sign, are relics of the day when the business of banker and goldsmith commonly went hand in hand. My banking account is in safe keeping, but it is not so easy to find a system of personal and household accounts with such tradition behind it.

Rose and I went into this matter thoroughly at the time of our marriage; we both had our own distinct methods, mine a composite one invented by myself and Rose's imposed on her by an elder brother when she was first given an allowance from home but not always lived up to without a struggle. We also consulted Rose's mother; she had an admirable system for herself, but for the newly married her ideas were dangerously flavored by early experience in India; there on the first day in their new home her husband had brought her a large bag of rupees and promised to refill it whenever she could feel the bottom. In fact as far as we could see from talking with friends and relations, there are as many different methods of keeping personal and household accounts as there are keepers of such accounts.

The first question to decide was whether our accounts were to help us save or to help us spend. We agreed on a formula which we hoped, whatever the vicissitudes of our income, would combine encouragement to spend with the yielding of that overflow, that superabundance, of which nest-eggs are made. From this basis we evolved the details of our system, and then went out to purchase the necessary equipment, small penny notebooks for day to day use, larger black and red ones for monthly summaries, a great scarlet and gilt ledger for the annual report and balance sheet, black ink, red ink and green ink.

Some weeks after we had started I showed off our system not without pride to a chartered accountant.

"What's this item 'Fares'?" he said. "Aren't all fares part of the larger purpose for which you travel?" I did not reply.

"And what's this?" he went on. "You give your maid extra money to pay for her board when you are away from home and then put it down to 'Wages.' Why isn't it 'Food'?" I was beginning to feel dismayed.

Then he laughed. "It doesn't matter two pins how you fix these things," he said. "Only once you have adopted a system, stick to it."

We have remembered this advice and acted upon it. As a result we are always able to measure one set of our accounts against another, knowing that they are comparable.

There is only one point on which Rose and I are not agreed; while Rose regards "Sundries" and "Unaccounted For" as all one, I hold that they are absolutely different. But I do not press the point; she might take a leaf out of her mother's book, whose item on the debit side "With Amyas (her husband's name)" always puzzled him till he discovered it was her version of "Unaccounted For."

Sometimes on a Monday evening, purely as an act of grace, I add up Rose's expenditure of the previous week for her, while she sits on the floor surrounded by numerous account books and odd scraps of paper covered with figures. "Ten shillings short," I say, as I compare the total with her balance in hand.

"But I can't be. I know I've put down everything."

I show her the figures and she reluctantly admits the discrepancy.

"Oh, I remember, I paid Billings for the new preserving jars."

"But you entered that last week."

"Then that deposit I paid the vacuum-cleaner man must have been a pound instead of ten shillings."

Under our present division of labor in business and household affairs interviews fall to Rose and letter-writing to me, but as Rose has failed to convince even herself with the last suggestion, she starts on a search through the house before asking me to write to the vacuum-cleaner shop to enquire about it. After a minute or two she remembers how one shilling was spent, then a sixpence, then another shilling; the search through various obscure caches yields two and fourpence; more minor items of expenditure come to mind; at last we are down to only a shilling short. "Sundries," says Rose triumphantly. "Unaccounted For," I protest gently. But Rose has her way.

P. J. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Standing Room Only

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS doubtful if anyone is greatly surprised to learn from official records that inebriety has greatly increased since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. We were told, as you will recall, that the excessive use of alcoholic drinks was encouraged by the serious effort of the American people to outlaw the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. Few observers actually believed this, and it probably was not true. That the law was so persistently violated as to bring it into disrepute is not denied. Just now those who conspired to bring about its repeal, as well as those who reluctantly co-operated in the campaign, gain a bird's-eye view of the result in every street of nearly every city, village and hamlet.

Now comes the interesting announcement that Bellevue Hospital, one of the oldest and best known in New York City, has found it necessary to revise its method of dealing with dipsomaniacs and habitual drunkards. In effect it has posted a notice on its bulletin board notifying late comers and too frequent emergency visitors that standing room only can be provided for them, and indeed that imbibers who have made a mere convenience of its rooms and baths while emerging from temporary confusion will not be welcomed.

* * *

In discussing the necessity of adopting this changed policy Dr. Karl M. Bowman, director of the division of psychiatry, says that during the year 1936 the hospital was quite liberal in its policy in dealing with inebriated casuals. "We took almost anybody," he is quoted as saying, "but it was soon called to our attention that we were admitting regularly many habitual drunkards who were using the alcoholic wards for a lodging house and Turkish bath. This year we have been threatening a lot of these patients with arrest if they returned again and again."

But it should not be assumed that our friend, the doctor, is cruel or unmindful of the plight of these unfortunates. He explains that if his ward "welcomed all comers with open arms we undoubtedly would get more cases than we could handle efficiently." And this leads to the interesting disclosure by the doctor that the pressure upon Bellevue has been lessened somewhat by the increasing practice of ambulance attendants in taking minor cases of alcoholism to general hospitals.

So there is no really encouraging inference to be drawn from the fact that the actual demands upon Bellevue Hospital by these casuals have decreased during the year. On the contrary it would appear that the business of dealing with them efficiently has increased so materially that ambulance attendants have found it necessary to seek emergency treatment in hospitals not so popular or so overcrowded.

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Ever since the more or less charitable theory was evolved that the dipsomaniac is rather to be pitied than punished, and that he is the victim of a curable disease rather than a violator of the law, per se, freer license seems to have been assumed by those carelessly seeking disillusioning adventure along paths once more definitely forbidden. To the credit of generous and kindly people everywhere it may be agreed that in their desire to deal justly and charitably with the unfortunates they have sought to make amends for popular errors in judgment in dealing with a tremendously important social problem. Perhaps the tendency too often is to forget that the real antidote for excess is not moderation but abstinence.

It is not known, of course, but it is a reasonable presumption that professional experts in the handling of such cases as those described by Dr. Bowman were not unduly ardent in seconding the motion made by the brewers and distillers for repeal of the national prohibition act. Unless their memories play tricks with them they were long aware of the fact that the methods pursued in the treatment of these emergency patients, whether initiates or habituals, promised no actual cure or permanent relief. They knew, or must have known, that the return of the saloon, in whatever guise, and of the legalized traffic in alcoholic liquors would impose added burdens upon hospitals, courts and jails.

An interesting chapter is being written in our experience with America's continuing social problem. Prohibition may not have solved the problem, but it came much nearer doing it than can be expected from the processes now carelessly employed and administered.

The Wide Horizon

Business Behind Barricades

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

AFTER weeks of some of the most startling and generally extraordinary experiences ever visited upon any city in the world, Shanghai is back on a "business as usual" basis which is partly fictitious but which nevertheless affords an interesting example that human beings can become accustomed to virtually anything.

Consider, for example, an average afternoon along the Shanghai Bund. Virtually all ground-floor windows of business establishments are sandbagged against flying shrapnel but behind them lights burn and clerks, foreign and Chinese, move quietly about their usual functions. Outside the traffic streams back and forth, streetcars clang busily; rickshas roll and traffic police gesticulate.

Suddenly from the Whangpoo River a shot resounds, then another. It is seldom possible to discover just how the affair starts; either the Japanese warships have decided to fire into Pootung Point, just across the river at its bend opposite the Garden Bridge and the Japanese Consulate General, or the Chinese batteries inland in Pootung (literally "east of the Whangpoo") have let go against the ships and consulate and it was the shell-burst rather than the firing which was heard.

Soon ships and shore are hard at it. Perhaps a gunboat steams up from down river, levels off, and lets go with a few belts of machine-gun bullets into the fire- and shell-ruined buildings on the Point in hope of dislodging Chinese snipers and battery-spotters. Mostly, however, the noise is of the ships' guns and of the Chinese shells bursting in the river, against the Consulate or such other near-by buildings as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha warehouses, or perhaps dropping beyond into Broadway, Boone Road and other Hongkew thoroughfares now largely deserted save for Japanese living in a few scarred hostels.

Probably a Japanese airplane or two soon appears and begins systematically searching over Pootung for the location of Chinese batteries, and occasionally dropping a bomb.

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All this clearly within view of the Bund, and in fact virtually in the laps of Bund observers, certainly does not pass without note from even the most spectacle-sated of the observers. But on the other hand, despite the menace of misdirected shells and Chinese anti-aircraft "duds" and shrapnel—which drop virtually everywhere, all over the foreign areas—there is no apparent fear, and every inclination by those with leisure on their hands to treat the whole thing as a free show. Police no longer drive the throngs off the Bund but they try to prevent too large groups from congregating. Upstairs office windows are crowded and despite posted warnings against stray shrapnel, many roofs are occupied by observers, with the exception of certain high points which have been closed by order of building owners concerned lest they be accused of maintaining military watchers, anti-aircraft guns or machine-gun nests—charges which were freely made by both military factions at the outset of the trouble, with threats of retaliation by planes and other means.

Motorcars, buses, trams, all either partly or completely off the streets during the first few days of the hostilities, now go about their business with virtually complete indifference to whatever may be in progress. It was a matter worth note in the local press that a line of cars on Bubbling Well Road halted one afternoon to watch a fighting plane go down in flames like a meteor. In general, almost any sort of battle today occasions less observation in Shanghai than construction work on a new building in Boston or New York.

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Lest Shanghai's present attitude seem to strain nonchalance to and beyond the limit, it must be made clear that the two foreign areas are being discussed and that despite the toll in these areas during the present hostilities, neither has been the scene of any direct intentional attack. In other words, although fighting planes fly over and shells and anti-aircraft missiles drop in, these are all accidents no matter how frequent they may be and how much jeopardy they may cause. To the general public, Chinese and foreign alike, Settlement and Concession still represent a kind of sanctuary—no longer the wholly safe sanctuary of olden days, but still at least an area which will not be deliberately shelled, bombed or machine-gunned by either side, save as respects the deserted though large section of the Settlement known as "north of the Creek," meaning Soochow Creek separating downtown and Western District from such areas as Chinese Chapei and Settlement Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtzpoo.

"Maskee" is the prevailing feeling—"it can't be helped" or "never mind." Chinese and foreigners alike display an essentially Chinese attitude of fatalism mingled with an Occidental spirit of carry-on. Although no supplies can come in to any extent and Shanghai remains virtually a city under siege, small industries are resuming after almost complete stagnation, shops offer what they can get, and the city forgets its bruises in an earnest endeavor to act as though nothing out of the ordinary were happening after all.